The date on which your subscription expires will be found on the wrapper.
The paper will be stopped on that day unless previously renewed.
No bills or receipt sent to individual subscribers.

The People.

Agents sending in subscriptions without remittance must state distinctly how long they are to run.
Agents are personally charged with and held responsible for unpaid subscription sent in by them.
Only duly elected and approved agents acknowledged.

VOL. IX.—NO. 36. HENRY KUHN, Nat'l Sec'y, S.L.P. NEW YORK, DECEMBER 3, 1899. PRICE 2 CENTS.

SHOW CAUSE

Why You Should not be Defeated at the Polls!

Socialism vs. Capitalism.

The Challenge of the Socialist Labor Party's Nominee for Mayor in Haverhill, Mass., to his Capitalist Competitors of all Shades.

To Mr. Mellen A. Pingree, Candidate for Mayor of the Demopublican or Republicratic Party, and Mr. John C. Chase, Candidate of the "Democratic Social" or "Social Democratic" combination:

Sirs:—As the nominee of the Socialist Labor Party for the office of mayor, I hereby challenge you, individually or jointly, as you may prefer, to appear before the voters of Haverhill in public debate with me and show cause, if any you have, why you should not be left at home on next election day.

The city of Haverhill is substantially a workingmen's city; of the 8,000 votes which it polls, fully six (6,000) are cast by the working class. At the most 2,000 votes of the total poll are cast by the class which you jointly represent—the capitalist class, including the middle class.

You, together, are entitled to those 2,000, which you may distribute among yourselves as you like, but not one of the other 6,000 can you obtain except by false pretences—i. e., by buncoing the working class.

I challenge you, Mr. Pingree, to deny that, if elected, and during your administration there should occur a repetition of the great Haverhill strike of 1894 and 1895, and the governor were to order out the militia, or the courts were to be used to break the strike, as was the case, you would remain silent in your chair in the City Hall, or applaud such action, as you did during the strike above referred to, when you, together with other members of your profession, furnished the governor of this commonwealth with a testimonial of your congratulations and endorsement of the infamous rulings made against the striking shoe workers in the local court.

And I challenge you to deny that you do not stand to-day where you stood then, when you hastened to approve of such villainous acts and protect your fellow-conspirators in their antagonism to the toiling masses, as behooves one who stands on the capitalist platform.

I challenge you, Mr. Chase, to deny that you are a member of and, in this contest, the standard bearer of the Social Democratic combination, the tactics of which are so loose or so "broad" that in the city of New York, a short time ago, they combined with the Independent Labor Party, a party known to be officered and run by Tammany political heelers in the interest of "Dick" Croker and "Pat" Keenan. You will, therefore, not deny that soon after the consummation of your deal the same Independent Labor Party was captured, horse, foot and dragoon, by Tammany Hall; thus does your combination uphold and guard the welfare of the working class in the nerve centre of capitalism—New York City.

I challenge you, Mr. Pingree, to deny that, since the birth of our American republic, your class has enacted all legislation in town, city, state and national, under which class legislation the lot of the working class grows harder and harder, while your class exploits them all the more.

I challenge you, Mr. Chase, to deny that you have repeatedly in your public utterances endorsed the middle class municipalization scheme, known as the "Glasgow plan," a scheme which, according to Muldoon's "Municipal Ownership," forces each councilman in Glasgow to be posesssed of £5,000 ($25,000); thus depriving the working class of that city of participation in the conduct of the city affairs.

I challenge you both to publicly deny that you are both upholders of the capitalist system and wage-slavery.

I challenge you both to successfully deny that the only platform upon which the class-conscious workers can consistenly unite is the platform of the Socialist Labor Party, as promulgated and lived up to by means of its shakeless, unflinching and uncompromising tactics; that it is suicidal on the part of the workingmen to vote for or place their trust in any other political party, political burlesque, or political nightmare.

I challenge you both to show that you would if you could, or you could if you would, do anything that can permanently benefit the working class, and I pledge myself to prove that not a thing that you have ever done or will do can be of lasting benefit to the exploited wage workers. On the contrary, the election of the Socialist Labor Party candidate would mark the beginning of a new era; it would be a shield to the working class, and an entering wedge to the final conquest of the public powers by that class, and the final establishment of that social system under which he who works shall live, and he who can and won't, die; instead of as to-day, when the class which you jointly uphold toils not, yet rolls in wealth, plundered from the working class.

MICHAEL T. BERRY,
No. 12 Arch Avenue, Haverhill, Mass.

All's quiet on the Potomac.
The "Volkszeitung's" Corporation contempt proceedings against the Party have not yet reached a decision.

"SILENT MURPHY."

A Political Campaign Incident that Foreshadows the Event to Come.

WHEELING, W. Va., Nov. 27.—A Democratic leaflet that just fell into my hands put me in mind of a recent campaign incident in Elkins, in this State.

White miners had been ground down so far in the Elkins region that there was no more "patching up" to be done. They simply threw down work, and refused to return to the mines on "promises" or sweet words, or pretty phrases descriptive of "pending improvement," or any of the other lures with which formerly their discontent had been temporarily allayed. They simply would not budge. They were ready to starve, and let the company bury them. They had come down to "bed rock."

Under such circumstances, the company called off its fakirs and blandishment distributors among the men. The money hitherto spent on these fakirs, to keep them at "work" among the men, was to be used in a different direction. It was to be disbursed in bringing negroes into the district. After a while the negroes began to turn up; they were speedily broken in; more came; more were broken in, but still the men held firm. When finally a third and fourth batch was dumped upon the district, more numerous than all the preceding ones, the men lost heart, they broke ranks, and have ever since been broken-hearted.

The introduction of negroes into the district was an epoch to the people there. The subject never ceased to be spoken of. Tho' broken-hearted, the sentiment of rage fires up the men and the whole population every time it is mentioned. Now, then, into this district Steve Elkins, the millionaire and U. S. Senator, walked one day during the campaign, and delivered a stump speech in Elkins. A large crowd had gathered. Elkins tried flights of rhetoric; the audience remained unmoved; he tried pathos; no applause; he tried the effect of a loud screaming; still no applause. Then he played what he thought was a trump card;—he does not think so now. He knew the importation of negroes episode still stirred the blood of the townspeople. So he tried that. He said:

"The people who are running the Democratic party are the sworn enemies of the working people. Who was it who brought the negroes into this district and—"

Before his question was finished, the answer came. In the audience there was a certain miner, who was a character. I don't know for what reason, he went by the name of "Silent Murphy." When Elkins started to touch upon the negro episode, "Silent Murphy" rose majestically, the genius of the crowd, and when Elkins loudly asked the question: "Who was it who brought the negroes into this district?" "Silent Murphy" hurled the answer swiftly back:

"You, — — — — — — — —; YOU did!"

The meeting, of course, broke up immediately. Elkins dropped into his seat, as if shot, and hurriedly left the town. "Silent Murphy's" answer was a bull's-eye. Elkins was at the bottom of the deed, and his hypocrisy was punctured in the most effective way possible.

Now, the Democratic campaign leaflet that reminded me of this Elkins episode contains a number of questions addressed to the voters. Among the questions is this:

"Who is it that fosters, promotes and protects the Trust?"

I have not heard the answer. If only among the crowd of voters in the State there were ONE "Silent Murphy," with "Silent Murphy's" penetration, quick wit, nerve and daring, then the answer that knocked out the political hypocrite Elkins, would also make the quietus of the capitalist political concern that issued this leaflet.

But a "Silent Murphy" is organizing itself throughout the land, and girding up its loins to hurl political hypocrisy down the throat of our deceivers.

That "Silent Murphy" is the Socialist Labor Party and the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance.

Socialism knows that revolutionary upheavals and transformations proceed from the bed-rock of material needs. With a full appreciation of, and veneration for, moral impulses that are balanced with scientific knowledge, it eschews, looks with suspicion upon, and gives a wide berth to balloon morality, or be it those malarial fevers that reformers love to dignify with the name of "moral feelings."—From "Reform or Revolution."—See advertisement.

THE PEOPLE'S last issue for this year—Sunday, Dec. 31,—virtually the New Year's issue for 1900, will be of special value. It will contain the "Story of the Bull Pen," giving accurate detailed and startling information upon the late Idaho outrage on Labor,—the secret of who blew up the Concentrator; how it happened that the County Officers, who took the men's side were thrown into the Bull Pen; the horrors of the Bull Pen; how Gold Republicans, Silver Republicans, Gold Democrats, Silver Popo Democrats all united for capitalism; the brutality of the "veterans of the Cuban war"; etc., etc.

The article, apart from its general interestingness, will be a mine of information for the Party's agitators, as it covers the whole gamut of the Social Question, from the high treble of Upper or Plutocratic Capitalism, across all the keys down to the basso profundo of impotent Pure and Simpledom.

Let the orders be sent to the Business Manager promptly, and of fitting size.

This special edition should surpass the late May Day edition, which reached and passed 112,000 copies.

Rates: 1,000 or more copies, $4.00 per 1,000; 500 copies, $2.25; single hundreds, ½ cent a copy. This is a strict cash in advance rate, and only such orders that are accompanied with cash, will be recognized.

SOUTHERNISMS.

Pickings Along the Tracks of Prosperity.

Prices Rising, Wages Tumbling—Artificial Production of Army of Unemployed in Cities by Means of Baited Advertisements, that Lure Labor from the Counties.

RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 24.—The Guano Trust—a subsidiary tentacle of the Standard Oil octopus—has raised prices from $2 to $3 per ton on the plea "materials cost more." The middle class capitalist farmer will have to pay this out of his own pocket, as he can neither raise the price of his produce nor lower the wages of his employees; the wages he now pays are so low as barely to induce less able-bodied hands to remain on farms at all—the railways, quarries, etc., offering larger money wages.

Not very long ago these guano men reduced wages from $1 down to 83 cents per day, and the price of merchandise labor power has not increased. Actually, it has decreased, as the purchasing power of the generous allowance of 83 cents is less, while the exploitation by the masters is now intenser than ever.

The various guano works here, in Georgia and other States are in one trust; and, as aforesaid, are under control of the Standard Oilism-Rockfelder influences. So that whenever the name of "Virginia and Carolinas Chemical Co." is used for the sake of its euphonious Southern accent, plantation owners and buyers of its product should remember the cheapness of the "cheap oil" THEY THINK they get is offset by the "hold-up" in freight rates, cost of guano, and the many other "pickings" from them that gravitate to Jay Donation R. via other subsidiary trusts of the S. O. octopus—an important one of which is the American Tobacco Co., which, with the assistance of the Revenue Laws prevents any competition in bidding where tobacco sales take place.

Again, the farmer is assured that the incoming legislature will place a ten per cent. or more tax on each ton of guano, which piece of news will strike additional terror into the mind of the intelligent farmer, as he is well aware that, to offset this, the guano companies can and will assess him to DOUBLE that amount, plus above mentioned raise of several dollars a ton, because "materials now cost more"—which is not true, as betterments in machinery and lower wages make a less cost per ton this year than a few years ago.

The above applies more especially to plantation farmers, who produce for sale and who, unlike the Western farmer, MUST buy guano. The great majority of those who "farm" in this and other States, grow for use or straight barter in exchange, and very many of them work for wages for the larger farmers and truckers and other employing classes. These latter will find it to their interest to ask THE PEOPLE for a sample copy of the leaflet "The Modern Tragedy," which will post them as to conditions in country districts—facts now withheld from them by the entire press.

The "Young Men's Business Association" is another curiosity. Under this nom de plume the Chamber of Commerce (consolidated now) is most generally known. This is the body that is drumming the State of Virginia through the press and circulars, urging female laborers and whole families to come here, and, in consequence, the cities of Richmond and Manchester and adjoining towns are already flooded with more seekers than there are jobs at even existing wages. The Association now is mentioned in the papers as the "Business Men's Association." For some reason the "Young" prefix is dropped.

The people of the State are directly interested in this influx of child, female and other cheap labor from the counties. At every establishment here, machine shops included, men are standing around, vainly asking for work. At the Whitlock Branch of the American Tobacco Co. (cheroots), the girls rarely make over $3 a week, are discharged for the slightest fault, and the tobacco is often so bad that their wages fall below $3. The whole scheme is to get a surplus supply here of cheap labor, so that with the help of the cheroot and other cigar machines already arriving any strike would be suicidal.

Whatever articles, appearing in any Richmond paper, that seem to take labor's side of this female labor question, are written in such a wishy-washy fear-of-trust manner as to be more apt to confuse than to enlighten the people. The fact of scores of folks arriving here daily from the counties, seeking work at starvation rates and unpleasant environments, is proof that conditions at the places of departure are growing steadily worse.

As "the individual inherits from the mass," it would seem that coming generations will rue this day of private ownership of the means of production and distribution, and wonder why the people submitted a moment to such a system and its impudent plutocratic rulers.

A. REBEL.

Socialism recognizes in modern society the existence of a struggle of classes, and the line that divides the combatants to be the economic line that separates the interests of the property-holding capitalist class from the interests of the propertyless class of the proletariat.—From "Reform or Revolution." See advertisement.

EVERETT.

One Campaign Over, An Other is Forthwith Entered.

Review of the State Campaign—Ten Per Cent Increase—Municipal Caucus, Convention and Nominations—Party Platform, National Officers and S. T. and L. A. Endorsed.

EVERETT, Mass., Nov. 26.—As is well known in this part of Massachusetts, Section Everett is not numerically strong, but it contains as many thoroughly active Socialists as any Section of its size in the State. Of politicians there are none. Yet the members held successful caucuses in four of the six wards of the city, previous to the State election, nominating delegates to the State, county and Senatorial conventions, and a ward and city committee for 1900.

Our Organizer, Alfred E. Jones, was honored by election to the State Committee, and the nomination of Sheriff of Middlesex County, while Comrade Joel Miller received the nomination for Senator, and Comrades Edwin S. Mayo and Amos P. Jones were nominated for represenattives to the General Court. All of these candidates ran ahead of the ticket, the vote of which, according to official returns, was increased ten per cent.

Again we come before the voters of Everett, having held caucuses in every ward of the city, nominating candidates for the Common Council in most of them, and delegates to a municipal convention in all.

The municipal convention was held at headquarters, 154 School street, on Thursday evening, the 23d inst. The meeting was called to order by the chairman of the ward and city committee, E. S. Mayo, who was made temporary chairman; A. M. Grant was elected temporary secretary.

The committee on credentials reported that there were ten delegates entitled to seats in the convention, eight of whom were present.

The temporary organization was made permanent. J. E. Finnegan nominated Alfred E. Jones for Mayor and he was unanimously elected as candidate for that office.

Aldermanic nominations were called for, and E. S. Mayo, Dougald White and Otto H. Lange were elected as candidates.

It was moved and carried "that no action be taken on nominations for school committee."

A committee on platform and resolutions, consisting of A. P. Jones, A. M. Grant and E. S. Mayo, presented their report, which was accepted as read.

A committee was appointed to notify Comrade Alfred E. Jones of his nomination, and a recess declared to allow said committee to perform its duty.

Upon re-convening, it was reported that said committee had failed to discover the candidate.

On motion, it was voted that the convention endorse the National and State platforms, the S. T. & L. A., and the Party organ, THE PEOPLE, published at 61 Beekman street, New York.

It was then moved that the convention adjourn, and at 9.45 p. m., the Socialists of Everett in convention assembled, had completed the second chapter of their history of municipal elections in Everett. Now comes the agitation work, and unless all signs fail or our strength gives out, you, the Comrades, will hear that Section Everett is one of the strongest in the State, in the near future.

ALBERT M. GRANT.

The Tobin-Eaton organization of shoemakers is breaking up completely due to the overdose of "pure and simple" tactics administered to it by the too-greedy-and-in-a-hurry-for-dues Eaton-Tobin combine.

A member of the Brocton, Mass., Joint Shoe Council declares that the result of the present condition among the shoe workers means a wholesale split between the stamp factory employees and the employees of all other factories in the city, who now belong to union organizations. He adds that independent unions will be formed in every branch of the trade, and those union men employed in the stamp factories will be the only ones who would be affiliated with the general organization. He believes it means to the latter a distinct loss in revenue from the city, and in moral respect not only there, but throughout the craft all over the country. He claims that with but one-third the former membership in Brockton affiliated with the general organization, and the numbers of unions which had withdrawn from the body already in other centers, will certainly cause the destruction of the national body within the next two years because of insufficient dues-paying membership.

There goes another "union builder."

Keep an eye on your wrapper. See when your subscription expires. Renew in time. It will prevent interruption in the mailing of the paper and facilitate work at the office.

FAKIRS PITCH-FORKED.

Striking Illustrations of the Treason of Pure and Simpledon.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Nov. 27.—During the campaign just over observers were treated to the edifying spectacle of Messrs. Garland, Powderly and Ratchford stumping among the miners of Ohio at the order and in the interests of Mark Hanna. They told the miners in Ohio what a generous and liberal coal operator Hanna was, etc., etc.

"Tragic Pages," that thrilling pamphlet of Comrade Thos. A. Hickey on the experiences made by the miners, tells the tale of Hanna's "liberality." They enable one to judge of the black-hearted duplicity of this trio of obscene buzzards, who, posing as "labor leaders," dare to go to the miners of Ohio and advise them to support Mark Hanna and vote the Republican ticket.

These stool pigeons of capitalism, while bawling "no politics in the union," never cease to trade upon and sell their organizations to capitalism through capitalistic parties until they receive their Judas reward in the shape of a political job. Even then the labor movement does not get rid of them; for they still have to continue the Judas business in order to retain their jobs.

A few weeks ago Garland and Schaffer, who succeeded Garland as president of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers, went before the Phillips labor commission (i. e. the Labor Fakirs Pension Bureau), and testified that the trusts had raised wages, and that they favored the trust. These paltry rogues told a half truth, which is some times more deceiving than a lie outright. What they DID NOT TELL was that, while wages in some lines have advanced a trifle, yet these same trusts have displaced lots of workers, have also so advanced the necessaries of life that the paltry raise of wages has been swallowed up a half dozen times over, leaving the worker as usual worse off than before.

Schaffer is an ex-preacher; I don't know whether he learned to lie in the pulpit or out of it. But I have his lovely history at command and will attend to his case later on. Schaffer is a tin plate worker, and the tin industry is his pet hobby. As everybody knows, the tin industry has had tariffs piled on galore. This year the tin plate workers received a slight raise in wages. But what the limber-lipped preacher DID NOT tell the commission was the fact that the Tin Plate Trust, controlling 380 tin mills has shut down one-third of them permanently, and the idle tin plate workers are losing almost $400,000 per month in wages. What harlots are not these fakirs!

The window glass workers are to a man high tariff Republicans. Their association was at one time the strongest labor union in existence, having money in their treasury running into the hundreds of thousands. The manufacturers, however, had an equally compact organization on their side.

From time immemorial the "fire" was supposed to last ten months; from September 1st to June last. But for years the manufacturers have every summer kept the workers on tenter hooks, and narrowed the "fire" down to 7—6—5 months. Always there was a set of petty little quibbles in stock to keep the worker idle. This year the same thing occurred. The manufacturers baffled the workers for three or four months. Finally they came to a settlement that carried with it a slight "raise in wages." Then the workers supposed that the fires would be lighted and all go to work as usual. During this time the workers' association fought the Window Glass Trust in the courts of Indiana, and temporarily, at least appeared to have the best of the battle. But now, although the glass industry is "protected" by an enormous tariff, and wages have been "raised," yet the "cinderhead" is not a happy man. Why? Because the manufacturers will not light the fires until they get good and ready. Verily great is the Republican party and high tariff. Meanwhile the glass worker is "fighting capital with capital" by sitting around, wearing out his trousers and cursing everything in sight except his own cross stupidity. I suppose that in about 40,000 years from now these individuals will learn that the control of land and the tools of production means something.

Four the last few years the four trades in the Glass Workers' Association, under the leadership of such birds of the red neck variety as Burns and Lake, have fallen out. They have indulged in internal squabbles and cat-fights; one branch after another has split off; the hundreds of thousands of dollars have run down to $36,000; until now the concern has fallen into the hands of President Burns and the executive board with full power to do with as they like. With this money, of course, Burns, Lake, et al. will keep the pot boiling for a few years longer.

All this confusion and disunionism in a once compact and powerful organization has been brought about by "pure and simpledom," i. e., fakerism. The runners of "pure and simple" unions being bent on looting, bringing their organizations to a condition where they are bound to be at the mercy of the manufacturers. That is the present condition of the Glass Workers' Association and is rapidly becoming the condition of all other pure and simple trade unions.

Has the fakir a mission in capitalism? Is not pure and simpledom treason to the working class? More anon.

H. A. GOFF.

The receipt of a sample copy of THE PEOPLE is an invitation to subscribe.

HOLYOKE.

The First S.L.P. Municipal Convention Under Election Laws.

A Full Ticket.

The Only Delegates Absent Were Men Having to Work at the Night Shift in the Mill—Labor's Candidate for Mayor, Frank L. Buck—Aldermanic Vote.

HOLYOKE, Mass., Nov. 26.—Strictly in accordance with the election laws of Massachusetts, the Socialist Labor Party of Holyoke held its caucuses on November 13, 1899, and on November the 20th held its municipal convention at its headquarters, 145 Maple street, and proceeded to place in nomination a complete list of nominees for the city election which takes place on Tuesday, December 12, 1899.

It was gratifying to note that every ward of the city had its full quota of delegates, of whom all were present, except four whose turn it was to work on the night shift of the mills.

The convention at once settled right down to business and transacted the same with despatch and in a most harmonious manner. Reporters were present from the three local daily papers and two Springfield papers. They gave very fair and correct reports of our first municipal convention as a recognized political party.

Frank L. Buck, the Socialist Labor Party's candidate for mayor, is a painter by trade, and has been active in labor organizations for many years. He was elected to the Massachusetts State Legislature as a Democrat in 1892. At present he is a member of the Holyoke fire commissioners, having been appointed for a term of three years by a former Democratic mayor of this city. Comrade Buck has been a member of the party for a year, and been identified with our movement for several years past. He is quite an able speaker and has helped us in our street meetings all summer. Nearly all of the other candidates have been members of our party for a number of years.

The Municipal Platform, adopted by the Convention, has this preamble:

"The Socialist Labor Party of Holyoke, in convention assembled, conforming to the demands of the national organization and harmonizing with the economic emancipation movement of the world, whereby finally, through political and legal means, the present state of planless production, industrial warfare and social disorder is to be substituted by the Co-operative Commonwealth, and all means of production and distribution shall be owned collectively and operated scientifically by the people, presents the following declarations for the municipal campaign of 1899, and pledges its candidates, if elected, to do their utmost for their adoption."

Our chances for polling a large vote are very good. Last year we polled for mayor 279 votes. The old party papers are already warning their readers not to throw their votes away on the Socialists, as they have no chance of election. Efforts are also made by the old parties to get rid of the "Socialist attachment" to the city government, as Comrade Ruther, who has been renominated, is styled. The vote in Ward 3 last year was as follows:

	Prec. A.	Prec. B.	Total.
Ruther, Soc. ...	158	231	389
Chapin, Rep. ..	238	56	294
Bradshaw, Dem	92	54	146

Ruther's plurality over Chapin, 95.

What Comrade Ruther has done in the Holyoke Board of Aldermen.

He has attended every meeting of the board. He has defeated the scheme to sell the Holyoke & Westfield Railroad, which is a valuable property and now controlled by the city of Holyoke. He has been instrumental in organizing a printers' union, with every Holyoke printer a member. He has secured a public bath house which has been a source of pleasure to hundreds of men, boys and girls; over 100 boys learned to swim and not a single boy has been drowned this year in the canal, when every year at least a dozen boys lost their lives in the canal. He has secured a public skating rink for South Holyoke.

He has secured the reopening of an old road which had almost been forgotten, this being a valuable public improvement.

He has attended to many needed improvements and investigated every complaint in every part of his ward; there is no ward in the city in better condition than Ward 3. He has no doubt been a thorn in the side of many a city official, all of whom have been fearing that the Socialist alderman should catch them. He has had an invigorating influence in the board of aldermen, whose sessions would otherwise have been dull as in previous years, when the sessions often lasted no longer than ten minutes, while now nearly an hour is consumed. His presence has also had the effect of giving the board a quorum at every meeting, while in previous years it was nothing unusual to have no quorum—the Socialist had to be watched, you know.

Keep an eye on your wrapper. See when your subscription expires. Renew in time. It will prevent interruption in the mailing of the paper and facilitate work at the office.

THE PEOPLE.

Published by the Socialist Labor Party, Henry Kuhn National Secretary, at 61 Beekman St., Room 305, New York.

— EVERY SUNDAY. —

TERMS TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Invariably in advance:

One year	$0.50
Six months	0.25
Single copy	0.02

Bundle rates: Less than 100 copies, 1 Cent a copy; 100 to 500 copies, ¾ Cent a copy; 500 or more, ½ Cent a copy.

As far as possible, rejected communications will be returned if so desired and stamps are enclosed.

Entered as second-class matter at the New York, N. Y., Post office on April 6, 1891.

SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.

In 1888 (Presidential)	2,068
In 1890	13,331
In 1892 (Presidential)	21,157
In 1894	33,133
In 1896 (Presidential)	36,564
In 1898	**82,204**

Indignation is a fine war-horse, but the war-horse must be ridden by a man: It must be ridden by rationality, skill, courage, armed with the right weapons, and taking definite aim. GEORGE ELIOT.

NO STANDING-ROOM FOR THE FREAK.

Among the hill-tops that the Socialist Labor Party captured and camped on, a solid body, on the night of last November 7, as one of the positions along the logical line of battle in this country, is that which affords no standing room for the FREAK.

What is a Freak?

At first blush, the question seems a puzzler. Excentricity, mistaken by many for "individuality," being the external trappings of freakdom, the external manifestations of freakishness are so numerous that they would seem to baffle all attempt at reducing the Freaks to one common fundamental principle. Yet not so. Despite all external multiplicity of appearance, there is an essential oneness in Freaks. What that essential oneness consists in, the late struggle within our Party afforded an opportunity to detect, and great is the debt of the movement in America to Col. Abe Gruber—the political lawyer whom the corrupt-reactionary "Volkszeitung" picked out in its attempt to capture the Party's name and emblem—for the valuable aid he rendered in ascertaining the secret of the active or fundamental principle in the Freak.

In the contest before the Secretary of State in Albany, in the subsequent contest before the Police Commissioners, and particularly so in the third and last contest before the Supreme Court, Col. Gruber insisted with increasing emphasis upon one point in his argument; it was this:

"If there is ONE principle in Socialism more important than all others; if there is ONE principle that Socialists hold to firmer than to any other—it is the principle that the Party's officers shall be held by throat, and that, whenever ANY ONE WANTS IT, these officers (violently snapping his fingers and his eyes, and almost jumping off the floor) SHALL BE THROWN OUT!"

Col. Gruber is an able lawyer. He knows that, next to knowing the law, the successful lawyer must be thoroughly saturated with the ideas of his client. He did so saturate and allow himself to be saturated. The element—touched upon at this place in last week's issue—that rose in rebellion against the Party, seeking to keep it back on the tracks of reaction; in other words, the element whose material sub-class interests struck the keynote of, and furnished the fundamental principle on which the impotent rebellion planted itself;—that element was tongue-tied. Unable to speak the language of the country, it could not, nor did it try the work of "saturating" Colonel Gruber. The work of saturating the Colonel fell to the FREAKS. From them, through the medium of the "international English" at their command, he gathered his ideas of "Socialism," and of the "pivotal point" upon which their "Socialism" turns, to wit: LICENSE.

And this—LICENSE—is the essence of Freakdom, as is well indicated by the notion that a sober, serious organization of men, like the Socialist Labor Party, can have for its pivotal point the reckless, indecent principle of yanking its officers in and out, for the fun of it, and promptly obedient to the whim of any minority.

Whether the Freak manifests himself in the garb of a squaw-swapping Free Lover, or in the motley of a Free Knowledgist, or in the paint of a Free Individualist, etc., etc., LICENSE is his active principle. A decent regard for the opinions of others; a decent regard for inherited decency and experience of the race; a decent regard and due appreciation of the meaning of the word "democracy"; in short, a manly submission to the bands of restraint, self-imposed by civilized man;—all this is absent from the Freak. LICENSE is the active principle to his feelings, his thoughts and his actions.

The Freak is an element of disintegration. A physical, mental, or moral cripple himself, the microbe of LICENSE fastens upon him as upon luxurious ground, and blossoms forth into those manifold exhalations of "Freedom" or "Individuality," that are poison to whatever body inhales them.

It is a feature of Social Revolutions that they start with the sensitive element in the body social; it is the fate of Revolutionary Movements that they attract the Freak, like light-houses attract crows by night; it is a weakness of Revolutionary Movements to often mistake the hysterics of the cripple Freak for the intensity of their own sensitive element.

In other countries, abroad, matters might possibly justify a different course; here in America, however, not until the Revolutionary Movement has become strong enough to present so unyielding a front that the Freak dashes himself to pieces against it, like crows against light-houses, not until then has the Revolutionary Movement grown out of its swaddling clothes, reached virility, and taken the requisite stand.

Upon that ground the SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY camped triumphant on last election night. On that camping-ground there is NO STANDING ROOM FOR THE FREAK.

The Daily People in Sight!

On the third page of this issue will be found the report of the conference, held last Sunday, by Socialists and their friends in New York and vicinity, upon the matter of the DAILY PEOPLE.

Carry the gladsome tidings to the remotest corners of the land.

POLITICAL and ECONOMIC.

Holyoke, Mass., capitalist papers are evidently nervous. The Socialist Labor Party's municipal ticket is keeping them on the hop. In flaming headlines, the evening "Globe-Democrat" announces:

Socialists Have no Chance of Success.

And further below it declares:

There is as much chance for Buck, the Socialist Labor Party's candidate for Mayor, to be elected, as there is of electing Dr. Mary Walker President of the United States.

The "Globe-Democrat" is making a great mistake. In its nervousness to stay the growth of the Socialist Labor Party, it is adopting tactics that rather tend to defeat its own purpose. Holyoke workingmen are no fools. When they see such long articles and scare-lines intended to convey the impression that the S. L. P. nominees are farcical, they are apt to scratch the backs of their ears, and ask themselves the question:

"If the thing is such a farce, why do these capitalist papers spend so much time upon it?"

Whereupon the self-evident, illuminating answer is bound to flash through the questioners' heads:

"Since they DO spend so much time upon it, the thing CAN'T be a farce!"

It is a dangerous thing for the capitalist class to set the workingman's thinking aparatus a-going. Once started, by such self-contradictory articles as those that he "Globe-Democrat" perpetrates; once questions like the above are incited, producing such correct conclusions and answers as just given;—once led in that direction, some other and still more luminous conclusions inevitably begin to loom up before the thinking workingmen. Among them, the following conclusion is one:

"Better far to vote for what you want, and not get it, than to vote for what you don't want, and get it—in neck!"

The Cleveland, O., "Citizen" is so thoroughly soaked in the habits of fakirism and of "pure and simple" bluff, brag, bombast and braggadocio, that it forgets that such tactics don't work outside of "pure and simpledom,"—least of all in the domain of politics. Sore all over at the walloping it has just received a the hands of the Socialist Labor Party in the Ohio elections, it now says:

Section Cleveland and its branches have a total membership of 125 (!!), and if some sort of union or federation is decided upon in the near future the Socialist (!!) movement in this city will be in about the same position that it was before August 30, when 49 (!!) "Kickapoos" seceded and "re-organized" a section. SEVERAL NEW BRANCHES ARE IN SIGHT, AND DESPITE ALL OBSTACLES THERE WILL BE A STRONG SOCIALIST MOVEMENT IN CLEVELAND BEFORE SPRING (!!).

All of which would be silly enough if, instead of politics, "pure and simple" unionism were the subject. On that subject and domain, heedless gabble, bluff and bluster are pretty safe. They are never "called down." Not so on the subject and domain of politics. On a certain day in the year, the NATION calls: "TIME" And then every political organization has to toe the chalk-mark. What chance has Bluff or Bluster, Heedless Gab or Bombast under such imperious circumstances? None whatever. Only FACTS can survive that national call of "Time!"; FICTION is dispelled like so much chaff.

And herein lies one of the lovely features of our American political atmosphere. The annually recurring call of "Time!" works like a veritable political disinfectant. In the feverish political life of America, Humbug is consumed like straws in a burning furnace.

There is nothing worse than bad habits; nor is there a worse school for acquiring such habits than the school of "pure and simpledom."

The Socialist Labor Party in Wyandote County, Kans., having polled this year 237 votes—5 per cent. of the total poll—rises to the rank of an officially recognized party.

LAWRENCE GRONLUND.

An Object Lesson to Members of the S. L. P.

By Dr. H. S. ALEY, Lincoln, Nebr.

Throughout the length and breadth of the domain of capitalism can be found millions of the middle class, and hundreds of millions of the proletarian class still supporting by their votes the capitalist régime, who are dissatisfied with existing economic and social conditions. At the same time thousands of this same middle class and millions of these proletarians have reached that state, intellectually, where they fully realize the ultimate downfall of the present system, also that, if social progress is to be the order of the future, Socialism must take the place of capitalism. Many of these latter—seeing destitution, misery and insecurity for the many, in the midst of an overflowing plenty, and also seeing that the tendency under capitalism is for this destitution, misery and insecurity to increase, not diminish—instinctively come to condemn an economic system that is accompanied by such dire results. These individuals, as a rule, being ideologists—and as even the enemies of Socialism admit it to be a beautiful ideal—candidly admit that collective ownership of all the means of production and distribution is the only way out of the present Egyptian land of bondage into the future promised land of Canaan.

Perhaps not one in ten thousand of these idealogists can give a logical reason why Socialism MUST take the place of capitalism in the natural process of Social Evolution. The large majority of these would doubtless give a purely ethical reason for the faith that is in them, while perhaps ninety per cent. of those who can give a sound economic reason for the necessity of Socialism, would object most strenuously to the teachings of the Class Struggle, based upon Marx's materialistic conception of history. To this latter group belonged the late Lawrence Gronlund, author of "The Co-operative Commonwealth," "Ca Ira," "Our Destiny," "The New Economy" and other sociological works.

Gronlund's Error.

I think all scientific Socialists will accept Gronlund's economical teaching in his "Co-operative Commonwealth," also his interpretation of the causes that led to the French Revolution, as set forth in "Ca Ira," but not his attempt, in this same work, to make Danton, instead of Marat, the champion of the French proletariat. Danton stood, from start to finish, as the exponent of the bourgeois or third estate, not the proletariat or fourth estate. While Gronlund in "Ca Ira" recognized four distinct classes in France in 1789, viz., the first, second, third and fourth estates; while he also recognized that the revolution liberated only the third estate, and that the emancipation of the fourth estate was to be the work of the future, somehow he failed to comprehend that the emancipation of THIS class, the fourth estate, must be the work of THIS class, and that, in its emancipation, it will of necessity be compelled to antagonize the economic interests of all other classes, and for that reason will be fought by all other classes. In his failure to understand this he was unable to see the pivotal point around which everything circles in the present revolutionary struggle.

Taking Danton as his ideal of a revolutionary hero he devoted his life in an appeal to the middle class to save society by ushering in the "Co-operative Commonwealth." Therefore, since the Socialist Labor Party's policy became clearly defined along the line of class interests, in other words, since we, as an organization, became fully class-conscious by recognizing the class struggle, Gronlund never worked harmoniously with our movement.

As one who was quite well acquainted with him I have never questioned his motives, but, on the contrary, believe him to have been honest in the position he assumed toward this question. No one could talk with the man for ten minutes without being impressed with his earnestness. His whole mind and energy were absorbed in Socialist ideals. In fact, the better part of his life was giving to teaching these ideals, and trying to induce others to engage in the same work. From our standpoint he was weak on the materialistic conception of history, but strong on sentiment. In fact, his motto was when here "Sentiment rules the world." While that of the S. L. P. and the Social-Democracy throughout the world is that, in the last analysis, material interests determine man's action individually and collectively, hence the course of history. All Socialists who have read the first two books above mentioned will appreciate the value of the work done by him for Socialism, especially his demonstration of the exploitation of the working class in the "Co-operative Commonwealth," and the analysis of the true cause of the revolution of 1789 in "Ca Ira." In consideration of the value of these two works, I feel that the S. L. P. can now well afford to cover with the mantle of charity the mistakes made by him in other respects.

An Ideologic Plan.

During the compilation of the last census, Gronlund held a position in the census department at Washington, and while there conceived the plan he attempted to carry out in the West during the two or three years following 1892 and 1893. His plan, as given to me, when lecturing here in 1893, was as follows: Starting out with the idea that not material interests but, on the contrary, "sentiment rules the world," he mapped out this program, viz.: He would visit the cities and towns of the United States, especially the educational centers, and lecture to the middle class students who fill our colleges and universities on the aims and objects of Socialism. In these lectures—after making these aims and objects clear—he would appeal to the moral sentiment of these students as citizens of this country to do all in their power to usher in this grand and glorious economic change. Then, should he succeed in converting any to Socialist ideas, he proposed to ascertain how many of these youths were, as he termed it "truly generous." A truly generous person he defined as "one willing to sacrifice his own individual interests for the social good." Out of this number he proposed to induce as many as possible to join together into a circle or club for Socialist propaganda, also for the purpose of mutual education along Socialist lines. He had been lecturing for some time when he arrived here, and so far he had not made a single convert. Six months later, in a communication to the "Twentieth Century" from Salt Lake City, Utah, he complained that "the truly generous American youth" was a rare bird, as, so far, he had not succeeded in bagging one. He admitted also his failure had been predicted, before he left Washington, by a Swiss professor who for many years had had under his tutelage many young Americans, not one of whom came up to Gronlund's ideal of a "truly generous youth."

Bitter Experiences.

Gronlund reached Lincoln from Kansas State University in the winter of 1892-93, and was invited by Chancellor Canfield to lecture before the Political Economy Club of the State University. My impression is that this club had been but recently organized, and that he was the first to lecture before this organization. The Chancellor introduced him to an audience of several hundred students and citizens, paid a glowing tribute to his ability as a writer on social and economic questions, but failed to mention the fact that the lecturer's chief means of support was the commission he derived from the sale of his books, his royalty for same, paper bound, being only one cent per copy. Through the Chancellor's influence, he was also invited to Fremont, Neb., a distance of about 55 miles, fare $3.30. As recompense for lecturing before the middle class students of that town, he was permitted to pay his own railroad fare and hotel bill. At least, so he informed me on his return to Lincoln. While in this city he delivered three or four more lectures at the Universalist Church to distinctly middle class audiences, and at none of these was any attempt made to aid him financially, even to the extent of helping to sell his books.

At that time there was no S. L. P. organization in Lincoln, the nearest approach to it being a Nationalist Club, composed principally of working people, nearly all of whom voted the Populist ticket. During his stay at this place he made my office his headquarters, especially during the day time, and, as a result, I had many long talks with him, and came to know him quite intimately. Through these conversations, I learned he took no stock in the Nationalist movement; objected to the drift of Bellamy's "Looking Backwards," on account, as he said, of the military character of the organization therein set forth; hence he took little interest in our Nationalist Club, although he did, on my invitation, attend one of our Sunday afternoon meetings, and took part in the general discussion. In spite of his antipathy to Nationalism, the members of the club purchased and helped sell several copies of his books, and would doubtless have done much more had he shown any disposition to meet and discuss social problems with the working class. He seemed to have no confidence in THIS class, especially in its attempts to educate and emancipate itself. The establishment of a condition that would insure economic equality to all, could and would come easier, according to his ideas, by and through the altruistic sentiments of the middle class. His is not the only brilliant intellect that has become muddled on this point, as we have at the present time many shining examples of such.

When ready to leave for Denver, the Chancellor secured him transportation over the B. & M. to that point, but had it not been for the Nationalists, he would have been compelled to fast between here and there, as he did not have one cent with which to pay for his meals. About one hour before the train was ready to start, he informed me of his financial condition, and money was raised to help him out of the dilemma he had been left in by the middle class of this city.

His lecture before the Political Economy Club of the Nebraska State University seems not to have been appreciated either, as in a list of the speakers—who had addressed the club since its organization, and which was published last spring in the State Journal of this city—I failed to find his name.

The Polar Star of the Class Struggle.

For the past three or four years I have known but little of his movements other than from occasional contibutions to Debs' Social Democrat and the bourgeois press. To the last, as near as I can learn, he opposed the position of the S. L. P. on the class struggle; and to the last hoped to usher in socialism by appealing to the sentiment of the middle class. His failure along these lines to accomplish any definite results for the cause he was so devoted to should stand as an object lesson to many that have been identified with our movement for years, who still cling to the idea that the middle class lion and the proletarian lamb can be made to recline peacefully side by side, on the same grassy mound. All new recruits to the S. L. P. should learn from the lesson that Gronlund's life teaches that, while sentiment is all right in its place, the time has not yet arrived in the history of the Socialist movement of the United States to push IT to the front. They should be made to see that, while sentiment MAY be made the trump card in storming the fortress of vested rights and privileges, it is of little use when we are about to conduct a prolonged siege. In our war on capitalism, we are now, and will be for some time to come, in the siege stage of the campaign; in other words, we are now constructing the intellectual bases of our movement, and in it sentiment has no part. In proportion as this basis is laid broad and deep, in that proportion will capitalism give way peaceably and without friction to the Socialist Commonwealth. Science must be the guiding star of the constructive Socialist to-day. In the educational work we have in hand, it should be no more necessary to appeal to the emotions than it is for the professor in biology, chemistry or astronomy, in order to successfully teach these sciences. Were it possible for the sentimental Socialists to win at the ballot box to-morow, Anarchy would reign supreme the day after.

Wise Internal and External Tactics of the S. L. P.

Socialist philosophy is no longer in the theological or metaphysical stage of its existence. Through Marx's and Engels' discoveries, it reached the positive stage, hence has become in the true sense a science. In order to understand this philosophy in all its fullness, one must be either a proletaire or view it as a scientist through the spectacles of the proletarian class. The middle class, being barred from the first position, refuse in the main to put themselves in the second. Each insists on holding his little store, his little factory, machine shop or foundry, or his little 80 or 160 acre farm between himself and the promised land of Socialism. This accounts for the confusion among those of this class who have come into our movement from altruistic motives. As a rule, these recruits sooner or later drop out one by one, thoroughly disgusted with what they call the "intolerance" of the S. L. P., and henceforth each of these backsliders may be found damning the ignorance of the masses and telling of the "sacrifices he made for Socialism," and how little these sacrifices were appreciated by the members of the S. L. P.

Had these muddled individuals, as well as Gronlund, studied social and economic problems more from the materialistic standpoint, through the spectacles of the proletarian class, then, when they came into the movement, they would have come to aid in emphasizing the truth of the class struggle, not to find fault with the organization's refusal to sugar-coat our demands so as to make them more palatable to the members of the middle class.

In conclusion, let me say, every day is emphasizing—to all who are in touch with our movement—the wisdom of the tactics of the S. L. P. in regard to all alliances, or even exchange of sympathy with the rapidly dying middle class. Let our watchword continue to be: "WORKINGMEN OF ALL COUNTRIES, UNITE!"

P. S.—The works of Lawrence Gronlund may be had of the Labor News Co., 143-147 East 23d street, N. Y.

Attention!

The mammoth jollification banquet of the Socialists and their friends to celebrate the recent election in New York, will be held Thursday, the 14th instant in the grand ball room of Liberty Hall, 257-263 East Houston, and will begin at 8.30 p. m. sharp.

Owing to the large number of those who have already signified their intention to be present, and owing to the desultory manner in which many of these notifications have come in, the following rule has become necessary:

RULE—All those who have notified me directly, and whose names are on the list on or before Monday, the 11th instant, will be sure of accommodations. All others will have to take their chances.

The affair is an assured success.

Remember, everyone must tell a Kangaroo story.

The 50 cents will be paid upon entrance. Hat and cloak checks free.

L. ABELSON,
Organizer Section New York, S. L. P.

To the Socialists of New Jersey.

The State Committee is now ready and anxious to proceed with the work of extending the organization throughout the State.

At present but six of the twenty-one counties of the State are organized. In this State are some forty towns and villages ranging from three to ten thousand population in which no organization of our Party exists, and in most of them our Party press has no subscribers. No doubt in each one of these towns are class-conscious proletarians who could be gathered under our banner.

The first preliminary toward organization in unorganized places is an active circulation of our national organ, THE PEOPLE. Where THE PEOPLE "goes," the way is paved for organization. To introduce THE PEOPLE in new localities, it is absolutely necessary that trial subscriptions be furnished free, after which long term subscriptions may be secured. We have lists of names for many of these places, and we would call upon Comrades and organizations to aid us by contributing to a fund for this special purpose. One dollar will send THE PEOPLE as a weekly visitor for three months into the homes of ten wage-slaves, in places where as yet the bright rays of socialism have not penetrated the darkness of economic ignorance, fostered by capitalism, which surrounds the working class. Send contributions to the Financial Secretary N. J. State Committee; Harry Carless, Organizer, 276 Fairmont avenue, Newark, N. J.; John Hossack, Secretary, 105 Princeton avenue, Jersey City, N. J.; Wm. Glanz, Financial Secretary, 68 Lyon street, Paterson, N. J.

A CRACK AT THE REFORMER.

If life ever wearies the Socialist, it is when he comes up against the Reformer. The Populists, the Debsites, the Bryanites, and the Single Taxers claim to be losing sleep over their desire to REFORM society, and when the Socialist avers that he would not turn over his hand for all the reforms that their versatile imaginations have ever conceived, the Reformer claims he cannot understand our logic. When you meet such a man, don't waste time talking to him, but hand him a copy of

Reform or Revolution.

The pamphlet is an address delivered by Daniel De Leon under the auspices of the Boston People's Union. The keynote of the pamphlet is the desire to show the difference between Reform and Revolution and to demonstrate that the working class can get nothing out of reforms. The following subjects are discussed:

REFORM.
REVOLUTION.
GOVERNMENT—The State.
MATERIALISM.
MORALITY.
THE CLASS STRUGGLE.
WHAT REFORMERS SEEK.
WHAT REVOLUTIONISTS SEEK.
FAKE MOVEMENTS.—Knights of Labor.
American Federation of Labor.
Single Tax.
Populism.

A Sample Paragraph.

"We Socialists are not Reformers; we are Revolutionists. We Socialists do not propose to change forms. We want to change the inside of the mechanism of society, let the form take care of itself. We see in England a crowned monarch; we see in Germany a sceptered emporor; we see in this country an uncrowned president, and we fail to see any essential difference between Germany, England and America."

Price, five cents.
Ten copies, or over, three cents each.
NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.,
147 East 23d Street, New York City.

The English translation of Karl Marx's "Eighteenth Brumaire," that some time ago ran through THE PEOPLE, is now to be had bound in an elegant volume of 78 pages, with Marx's picture as frontispiece. No Socialist even though he be no student, and no student, even though he be no Socialist, can aord to be without it. Apply, Labor News Co., 147 E. 23rd st., N. Y. City. Price, 25 cents.

Uncle Sam and Brother Jonathan.

UNCLE SAM—The working class must overthrow the capitalist class.

BROTHER JONATHAN—That's the most foolish language I can think of.

U. S.—Why so?

B. J.—In the first place, there's no such thing as a "capitalist class"; I don't know of any such difference as "capitalist class" and "working class."

U. S.—You don't?!

B. J.—I don't. Where does your "capitalist class" end and your "working class" begin? The distinction is purely imaginary.

U. S. (beginning to quiver, like a cat that scents a mouse)—Ha! "Where the one ends and the other begins?"

B. J.—Exactly.

U. S.—And the distinction between the two is "imaginary?"

B. J.—Yes.

U. S.—I think I know what you mean, but I'd like to be sure. Would you mind putting it clearer?

B. J.—'Tis clear enough as I put it. But I'll make it still clearer. One man has 100 millions; guess you'll call him a capitalist; another has 50 millions, guess you'll call him too a capitalist; a third has 1 million, ain't he a capitalist? Yet another has $100,000, is he a capitalist? A fifth has $10,000; a sixth has $100; a seventh has 50 cents. Where are you going to draw the line? One day I hear how a capitalist of $100,000 "smoked out" a lot of middle class people, and another day I hear of a capitalist having gulped up the property of a millionaire. Unless you can draw the line sharp between capitalists and non-capitalists your distinction is foolish.

U. S.—Now I understand you. Have you ever seen an elephant?

B. J.—Certainly!

U. S.—What is he, a plant or an animal?

B. J.—An animal, of course.

U. S.—Quite sure?

B. J.—Quite sure.

U. S.—And have you ever seen a cocoanut tree?

B. J.—I have.

U. S.—What is it, an animal or a plant?

B. J.—A plant, of course.

U. S.—Quite sure?

B. J.—Quite sure.

U. S.—Accordingly you distinguish between a plant and an animal?

B. J.—I do.

U. S.—Well, old boy, according to what you said before, you must be very foolish to make such a distinction. If you descend along the line of plants and animals you will come to things that you can't tell whether they are plants or animals. Since there is no such thing as drawing a sharp line between plants and animals, because at a very low grade of development they merge into one, it must follow that an elephant may be a plant and a cocoanut tree may be an animal. Do you realize what a horse's tail you make of yourself when you claim that there can be no difference between the capitalist class and the working class simply because at a low grade of development the two merge into one?

B. J. seeks consolation in his snuff-box.

U. S.—The man who has nothing to sell but his labor power is of the working class. He cannot set his labor power at work unless he has access to the tools of production, hence he is the slave of the class that owns these tools of production—machinery, factories, mills, land, etc. He may own $5 or $10 and he may have $100 or more in the savings banks, but that property is not capital and its owner is not a capitalist, because that property is not enough to equip himself with the machinery of production, without which he must starve or sell himself to the man who does own such machinery. His property is not worth mentioning.

B. J.—I shall grant that. All such are of the working class. But are all the others capitalists?

U. S.—All the others belong to the property-holding class. But they do not all hold an equal amount. The less of it they hold, the less able are they to compete with the bigger ones. That portion of them whose property is so small that it is bound to go down is the middle class; that portion of them whose property is large enough to smoke out lesser fellows constitutes the capitalist class proper. Among these there also is going on a struggle; individuals are ruined, but sufficient individuals remain to profit by this ruin to absorb the wealth of the ruined and constitute the capitalist class. Catch on?

B. J.—Guess I begin to see.

U. S.—And the quicker you do the better. Then the scales will fall from your eyes. Then you will be able to understand why it is that the working class must stand upon its own pins, not lean upon the capitalist class, set up its own political party, and mop the floor with the boses at the hustings.

At last there is a ray of self-respect and common sense going up in the camp of the Democratic Party: A movement is on foot to throw out Bryan and set up Senator Daniel as the Democratic candidate for President. This is as it should be: Never send a boy to do a man's work; send the man himself.

When the Pullman and railroaders' strike of Chicago was to be broken, and the Federal militia was wanted to do the job, who but Senator Daniel was the man to get Cleveland to issue the fatal order? He is the man who directed the Democratic Party. That man stepped aside three years ago; Bryan was pushed forward; and the boy was sent to do the man's work. The boy failed, of course. It is but meet that the Democracy now turn to the man himself.

THE "CAVE OF THE WINDS."

A Boston Freak Debating Club, Typical of Many Throughout the Land.

Here Aeolus in a cavern vast
With bolt and barrier fetters fast
Rebellious storm and howling blast.
They, with the rock's reverberant, roar,
Chafe, blustering round their prison-door:
He, thron'd on high, the sceptre sways,
Controls their moods, their wrath allays.

CONINGTON'S VIRGIL.

By W. F. C. M., Stoneham, Mass.

Have you ever considered the affinity freak has for freak? Have you ever thought of the way crook seeks crook? These characteristics may be innate, or they may be the manifestations of an exterior propulsive force. Whether or not this means anything is of no consequence. It is only intended to prepare the reader's mind for what is to follow. In the city of Boston, famed for its blue stockings and its blue noses, there exists a certain, or uncertain Social and Economic Club, better known as the Cave of the Winds, and having as many other aliases as most of its members. The zephyrs which blow are of diverse kinds; the freak who exists for freakishness; the crook who exists for crookedness; the discarded and broken ex-member of the S. L. P.; that blatant example of the abstract vocal chord, the Anarchist; the mental, moral and physical jelly-fish; men who come in to get warm—these are the foundation of the membership.

A general debating club is, at best, a doubtful proposition. We find that those who have not intelligence enough to stick to a problem until they even partially understand it, will, at any time, in "general debate," tackle any problem under the sun, and a great many above it. They like to quibble. They take great delight in "not seeing your point, sir." It is meat and drink for them to contradict and to be contradicted. They discover that single tax is the compiement of socialism—or something else which it isn't. One finds that it is an example of synthetic division, and that, whatever is repugnant to reason must therefore be right. They spend many hours discussing the question as to whether a certain man is a determinist, a pure determinist, a mild or a rabid libertarian, and the only thing that keeps them from finding out is the fact that no one person present knows what he is talking about. Some "Socialists" wish to make Socialism better, and, if the freak is a woman, her one idea is to put a ribbon around its neck. They have some few tags of phrase book Latin, such as that with which the Kangaroo winged us during the first few issues. They quarrel, split hairs, "draw distinction," dispute and blackguard in order to make the meetings "interesting." Thus it goes with an endless turmoil of blatherskitish talk and nonsense. These free and easy discussions usually simmer down to an open attempt to side-track the S. L. P. Their apparent freedom and broadness is only a revamped middle class radicalism. A go as you please gab party may lead to something decided, but one never has as yet. We find that every society when organized is carefully examined by some broken-down intellectual skate, who looks over the field and considers whether there is any hope of additional income in it. The present state of society in America, and especially in such cities as Boston, cannot but give rise to mountebanks of all sorts. Some are half educated. Others have only a copious flow of rather questionable ideas, and with them they seek to impose upon the working class. Doctors without patients, lawyers without clients, clergymen without calls, the refuse of our schools and colleges, the scum of the newspaper world, may all be victims of our unjust and horrible system, but the working class, through their own party, the S. L. P., protests in turn against being the victims of such men. The labor fakir, the "respectable revolutionist," the parasite out of a job find here their level and seek to sponge on those with whom they come in contact. They are servile; they are fawning; they have all the earmarks of an impostor, and when they are dragged to light they swagger with all the braggadocio of a Bobadil.

At the last meeting of the club, the question under discussion was, "Does the physical objectivity of the dazzling money-form militate against its accepted development?" All the talkers took the same side, so that they would be sure of enough opponents, and in one of these societies the surest way to get up a fight with a man is to agree with him. The president of the club was the first speaker. He would be the only speaker, if he had his way. He began with an invocation to De Leon, and in the excess of his love every time he pronounced the word he tried to bite it, regardless of the fact that it would have been sure death to the word. Then he wandered off to the Dreyfus affair, and he talked on that until he remembered that he was not abusing the S. L. P. Then he gave another example of Deleonophobia. In Massachusetts a man cannot get on the voting list merely through his ability to spout nonsense. Thus, the president belongs to a class of men, limited to no one nationality. Such a person as Isaac Borovsky—a wholesale peddler and saloon-keeper,—or Congressman Fitzgerald—described by himself as: "Me, little Jack Fitz; all youse fellows knows me; me, who ust to run about de Nort End wid me shirt tail out"—alone can keep the "idealists" in line and get them on the list. When they have no votes, they spend their time telling other people how to vote. When they have votes they do not know how to use them. This Aeolus, custodian of the winds and the wherewith to raise it, ended up by announcing that he was in business and sold hams and shoestrings, self-wringing mops and macaroni, more cheaply than any one else in Boston. Therefore the working class does pay the taxes.

A quasi-member of the S. L. P., known as the "East Wind," now "wreathed his lithe proboscis" and blew a mighty blast: "What does the question mean? Why, food, clothing and shelter. You will find it all in Engels' Equality. Harry Lloyd, at the Central Labor Yewneean threatened to thrown me out the window. So much food, clothing and shelter. I tell you these men may be honest, but they ain't got the economics of Karl Marx's Capital the way Comrade 'West Wind' and me has. It is the law of values, these surplus values is, and there ain't no difference if you look at it from the scientific standpoint. Now me and Comrade 'West Wind' has got things in our own hands, and do you suppose we are going to let things slip through our fingers?"

"O, wild 'West Wind'—thou breath of Autumn's being." "East Wind," she exclaimed, "you are an idiot. That is the negative position." He looked at her in a fat-eyed way, but at last managed to say with that clean-cut, searching, brilliant wit for which he was infamous, "Am I? No I ain't either. So are you." Then they fought lovingly for half an hour as to whether he had assumed the negative position or not. "West Wind," garbed becomingly in the serene authority of knowledge, began to weep, and a little breeze from the Suthard of South Boston tempered himself to the shorn lamb, and threw his hat into the air and cheered: "I love beautiful things, the working class loves beautiful things," he shouted. She received the compliment with becoming modesty, and bowed to, and smiled at him, whereupon he again threw his hat into the air, and while it was thus suspended it contained just as much as it did when its owner wore it.

There was one gentleman present who had a little fault to find. He was a strange-looking wind, and at one time his constant occupation was in being thrown out of Section Boston, in order to be reinstated. When Boston was reorganized, he found to his surprise and sorrow that monkey-shines would not be tolerated. He founded the club and raised most of the money to carry it on, but the new winds would not even allow him to speak. He tried to get the floor, but the "West Wind" was already on her feet, and was blowing at the rate of three hundred miles an hour. She wore, as is her custom, a bunch of sunflowers and egg-plants. She was a strange compound of misunderstood Emersonianism and Buddhism, which she received from some theosophic charlatan. These ideas, interwoven with a theory of vibrations which would make Hartley turn in his grave, formed an exceedingly imposing, but withal indigestible and un-nutricious mince-pie. The founder, who was not allowed a place in his own club, managed to offer an amendment to "East Wind's" point of order: "Is the question under discussion, and if so why not?" She waved him aside and spoke as follows:

"Society demarnds that the imperial diadem of sovereignty be plarnted upon the brow of American citizenship, in contradistinction to those who vote. We hold that in the economic evolution which begarn with the French Revolution five hundred years ago, this is not so. Now here are your two poles. What do they say to you? Why thart is a question which would carry us far into arbstract tarngibility and must not be premeditated. Aristotle, the famous German contemporary of Marx, did not assume the positive position. Thus he lost the concrete grarsp of farcts which are essential to the authority of knowledge. For this reason, by the united faith of our achievement, we must starnd forth arrayed for the larst grarnd menace. The ardvarntages of the frarnchise, wrested by the harnds of our revolutionary forefathers says to every citizen: 'You have vitiated the economic base of the fundamental principle. You, who in your own right, is the inherent peers, connotes the desire of the future. Spurred on by the vibrating arspirations of the past, you should hold aloft with unflinching harts' hearts the unsullied flarg, which is your prime motive.' MY Revolutionary forefathers, in that desperate struggle, flched from the tyrannous harnd of usurpation the underlying farct for which they bled. That is only another way of saying that in the onward march we are forced to say just what it means by circumstarnces. I can see here from the deck of the staunch sea-going ferry boat, 'City of Chelsea,' the mediæval surroundings of antiquity. Not so much because of their position, for me own family came of fine, old New England private stock, and I can remember when my father said during the Maxican war: 'Any son of mine belongs not to me unless he strikes at this hour. You, who are no son, but a daughter and an only child, you, too, have juty to your native larnd.' And I arose, young as I was, and in those stirring days of the war of 1812, when my kith and kin rushed forth against the South for their homes and families. But times change and I would offer a suggestion, if I may be permitted to rise to a question of personal privilege by appealing from the decision of the chair. That we organize a society for the conversion of ex-presidents of the United States to Socialism. We will need $2,000,000 to pay party wages, and I would suggest that the first three hundred persons replying and enclosing sixty stamps be allowed to contribute $2,000 each. This, Mr. Chairman and Citizens, are the program of the philosophy of Socialism."

There was also in the course of the address a certain poor, hard-working woman who was forced by evil fate to turn over and over and over in the solitary and lonely hours of the night a five dollar bill which was not more than that sum. I had heard of this woman so often that I did not believe in her, but she again bobbed up still turning over that five dollar bill. She should turn it over to "West Wind" and have done with it. The general style of the oration was peculiar, but spoken it was pure—nay, classic. English compared with the orator's written words. Because of the fact that she could not write ten coherent words she aspired to edit a paper, and one of her standing grievances was that the Comrades would not supply her with papers to edit. She also had a habit of rushing into the capitalist press and trying to knife the party by writing on Socialism. Editors have no conscience, and her matter was usually accepted, because anything that is a burlesque of Socialism is never amiss. Such little eccentricities as a subject agreeing with its verb in number, or even a subject at all, active verbs governing the objective case, were all above her serene dignity.

While she talked the others were as silent as a burglar alarm. They all had their own little discussions, and they could put a better argument if they were ignorant of what had been said. One little knot of men made the air green with a discussion of the sex question. Another bandied back and forth a small stock of Spencerian linguistic soap bubbles—in the name of science. The club was formed for educational purposes, and it ran full blast until after election. Why did it not continue? The vote in Massachusetts answered that. To-day the winds will blow as they list, but the cave is near dissolution. The winds will sigh and moan around the meetings of Beefy Mills, the Anarchist Club, Wells Memorial, and when the campaign is on again they will exercise their great art of blowing in the workers' eyes. It had a few members under the spell of the "West Wind," and as a speller she is horrible. They watched and they waited for developments, and when they came they started to cry: "I did it." We also watched and waited, and the bluff did not work. They knew that the thrones of the S. D. P. were all occupied, and they knew that the S. L. P. had none, and no other seat is comfortable to them. The kangaroos faded into a far-off, musty smell, and there also another hope was lost. Massachusetts has changed hands for the better, and this year's stalking-horse, the Cave of the Winds, is hermetically sealed. This is its obituary.

The Daily People

For July 1st, 1900.

On Monday, November 26th, took place a most important meeting of Party members, called by the Daily People Conference. That meeting must be looked upon as the practical start of THE DAILY PEOPLE.

From the time when the necessity of a daily Socialist paper became apparent, from that moment of conception, the sentiment grew, gaining in extent and intensity, until now, when in the Socialist Labor body politic, the physiological changes necessary for the coming more complicated and more important life, have been accomplished, the period of gestation has ended and the birth process has commenced.

The meeting, which was well attended and representative of the abler and more active element of the Party in New York and New Jersey, was presided over by Comrade H. Simpson. After some introductory remarks, the chairman called upon the Daily People Conference to present its plan. The plan consisted of two portions:

First, the amalgamation of all the offices of the Party, of the S. T. & L. A., the Labor News Company, and of all the Party printing establishments into one building, with one printing establishment, large enough to do all the present printing work of the Party, including a daily paper in the English language.

Second, that various subdivisions of the Party in Greater New York and vicinity undertake to obtain pledges from their respective memberships for various sums, the same to be collected by these organizations in part payments, to be made weekly or monthly, and to be credited for with stamps and books now provided for by the Daily People Conference, while the Party organizations outside of New York are to be charged with the collection of the sums apportioned to their respective vicinities.

Both of these provisions of the plan contemplate the issuing of the DAILY PEOPLE in time for the next Presidential campaign.

The second part being the main object, it was discussed first. The point was scored that the election returns gave the lie direct to the claim so often advanced in former years by the "Volkszeitung" that it "did it"; and that the Party vote was essentially German. The election returns this year proved that the Party vote was essentially American and of Americanized elements; and that the 14,000 and odd votes of Greater New York was a guarantee of at least 50,000 English readers right here, to say nothing of the adjoining districts of New Jersey, etc. A motion was thereupon unanimously and enthusiastically carried that: "It is the sense of this meeting that the DAILY PEOPLE should and can be issued on July 1st, 1900, and that the National Executive Committee of the S. L. P. take the necessary steps in carrying out, said object."

A committee composed of Comrades Cooper and Siff, of New York, and Campbell, of New Jersey, was elected to bring before and urge it upon the National Executive Committee.

The portion appertaining to the amalgamation of offices and printing establishments being considered dependent upon the adoption of the above by the National Executive Committee, it was referred to same committee to look about for a suitable building and to report to the City Executive Committee the figures as compared with those paid for rent now. That portion of the plan referring to the manner of collecting funds was also carried.

A collection to defray the expense of the meeting was made, and realized $15. Comrade D. De Leon was then called upon to address the meting. In the course of his remarks he pointed out the importance of the late incidents within the Party to the Party itself, as seen reflected by the cries of the capitalist press on the subject of this country's politics, of which the S. L. P. had now become an integral part. The speaker also pointed out that the Party's English daily would start with an editorial and reportorial staff—drawn from all parts of the country—that would eclipse all other dailies, and from the start secure attention and respect.

A motion was then made and carried that members present pledge themselves to sums of money for the DAILY PEOPLE, these sums to be turned over to the respective sub-divisions for collection. During the collection, the chairman, followed by Comrades Carless and Campbell, addressed the meeting. The pledges at this meeting amounted to $1,211.75, which, with previously announced $380 from the 32d A. D., brings the total up to $1,591.75. The announcement was greeted with tremendous applause, with which the memorable meeting wound up.

JULIUS HAMMER,
Secretary.

Socialism, with the Nazarene, spurns as futile, if not wicked, the method of cajolery and seduction, or the crying of "Peace, peace," where there is no peace, and cuts a clean swath, while reform is eternally entangled in its course of charming, luring, decoying.—From "Reform or Revolution."—See advertisement.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[Correspondents who prefer to appear in print under an assumed name, will attach such name to their communication, besides their own signature and address. None other will be recognized.]

Don't write on both sides of the sheet;
Don't write on tissue paper;
Don't write with pencil;
Don't write with a broom-stick, if a tooth-pick is handy, pens preferred;
Don't crowd your lines;
Don't begin at the uppermost edge of the sheet;
Don't abbreviate;
Don't forget to give your P. O. address and date of letter;
Don't forget to give name and date of paper when sending clippings;
Don't write your signature as tho' you wished to remain incognito;
Don't write proper names so as to insure the chances of their being misspelled;
Don't write on sheets of uneven size;
Don't take this ill.

Property Qualifications in Rhode Island.

To THE PEOPLE.—Replying to the query of S. F., New York, in THE PEOPLE of the 19th instant, following is the section in the Rhode Island constitution on the qualifications of electors:

"Every male citizen of the United States of the age of twenty-one years, who has had his residence and home in this state for two years, and in the town or city in which he may offer to vote six months next preceding the time of his voting, and whose name shall be registered in the town or city where he resides on or before the last day of December, in the year next preceding the time of his voting, shall have a right to vote in the election of all civil officers and on all questions in all legally organized town or ward meetings: PROVIDED, that no person shall at any time be allowed to vote in the election of the city council or any city, or upon any proposition to impose a tax or for the expenditure of money in any town or city, unless he shall within the year next preceding have paid a tax assessed upon his property therein, valued at least at one hundred and thirty-four dollars."

Under this provision a voter must pay a tax upon $134 worth of real or personal property in order to vote for members of the Board of Aldermen and Common Council in cities or upon any proposition to impose a tax or for the expenditure of money in town meetings in towns. The Board of Assessors in cities or towns reserve to themselves the right to say whether a person's name shall go upon the personal property list even though he swears he owns $134 worth of property, and thereby they endeavor to see that their particular party remains dominant.

The attempt to extend the property qualification to elections for all offices and also to increase the amount of property on which a tax would have to be paid, was made by some members of the commission selected to prepare a new constitution or revision of the old one, and drafts covering their ideas were offered for adoption by the commission, but they were not accepted, as the majority of its members well knew public sentiment was against them.

THOMAS CURRAN.

Providence, R. I., Nov. 30, 1899.

The Party's Work Appreciated.

TO THE PEOPLE.—Enclosed is list of subscriptions. Shall keep work agoing. I embrace every opportunity that presents itself to teach the miners of this vicinity, that all the wealth that is in the world has been produced by labor; that to the laborer rightfully belong all the products; and that the only Party in the world to-day who can and WILL secure to the workman the full product of his labor is the SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY.

I addressed a mass meeting of the miners of this county a few weeks ago on this subject; I am pleased to find that it is bearing some fruit.

I am glad to see from the election returns that you have the support of the entire Party throughout the country; you must assuredly have a just claim to it. I contend that THE PEOPLE is the Bradlaugh paper of America. You are to the labor cause of America what Bradlaugh's paper was to the freethought movement of England.

May THE PEOPLE live long and continue in the good work it is pushing so vigorously.

FRANCIS HENRY.

Beidler, O., Nov. 25.

Inextricable Contradictions that Anti-Party Folks Run Themselves Into.

TO THE PEOPLE.—In the last issue of the "Brewers' Journal" there appears a call, which all the Kangaroo papers are asked to copy and answer.

This call is for a "Untited (?) Socialist Party," and is signed by the irrepressible F. G. R. Gordon. The Kangaroos are admonished to do the only thing left for them to do, viz., "join the S. D. P. (Debs' party)" or sink into oblivion, for, as Gordon truly remarks, "the bad DeLeonites have captured everything worth having."

Out west the Kangs' followers have thrown off the mask much quicker than further East. The last "Class Struggle" is a veritable "Debs'" number. But to return to the "Brewers'," about two months ago the National Secretary, Jul. Zorn, of the Brewers' Union, visited Louisville, and was, of course, immediately "interviewed" by the wicked S. L. P. bosses here. Zorn is personally a pleasant man to talk with; but his position regarding the S. L. P. and S. T. & L. A. is simply illogical and inconsistent. He declared openly that in PRINCIPLE the S. L. P. and S. T. & L. A. were IMPREGNABLE, but that the Brewers' Union, though being a CLASS-CONSCIOUS REVOLUTIONARY organization, had for THE TIME BEING still to adhere to the REACTIONARY A. F. of Labor, for opportunistic reasons SOLELY (!!!); and that the A. F. of Labor, AS ROTTEN, INCONSISTENT, and CORRUPT as it was (these are his own words), could still OCCASIONALLY help the brewers win a strike, which the S. T. & L. A. could not yet do. (?!?!?)

You class-conscious Socialists, listen to such twaddle; and then compare the same with the remarks of your ignorant Republican or Democratic friend who says he would also be with us, BUT WE ARE NOT YET STRONG ENOUGH!

Which, Comrades, do you consider the worst of the two: the one a leader of a so-called class-conscious economic organization, claiming to know all that it implies, and the other as yet totally ignorant of both the word and the meaning of it?

In the same "Brewers' Journal" another contributor, Trautman of Springfield, Mass., in a tapeworm article, which ran through five consecutive copies during as many consecutive weeks, writes the history of the "Rise and Fall of the S. T. & L. A." Like Zorn, Trautman is also constrained to declare the Alliance principle to be bed-rock, but he attributes its "downfall" to the organization of "rival unions." The big joke of his whole article comes in when he tearfully says that he stands today "sorrowfully at the grave of the Alliance, which might have been the redeemer of the American proletariat," and then concludes saying that in New Jersey, Rhode Island, and Massachusetts the Alliance has been so deeply planted that he fears it can never be destroyed. So, after all, it is a pretty live corpse that Trautman has "buried," and the wicked Socialists can again exclaim, "Consistency, thou art a jewel!" to which I add, "among the brewers."

AIB. SCHMUTZ.

Louisville, Ky., Nov. 19.

"Better Socialists Than You."

TO THE PEOPLE.—Our vote in precincts where the Comrades of Section Houtzdale live, has increased from 39 last fall to 59 this fall. The Houtzdale Comrades are greatly indebted to the correspondent signing himself C. A. D. for so thoroughly exposing John R. Paisley of Osceola, Pa. This same fellow has about six months ago declared to one of our comrades that he believed in Socialism, and that it was a good thing, but—he objected of our speaker going there, claiming the time was too short to call a mass meeting of the miners.

Again, when Section Houtzdale wrote to him about a week before Comrade Schullberg was to speak there (this time he had enough time), if, as he claimed, he believed in Socialism to call the mass meeting. But he never even answered our letter; we now know the reason why.

We have one of similar type in Houtzdale by the name of P. J. Drain, who is also a Demo.-politician and claims to be a "better (?) socialist than you." This same man proposed last spring to some of our members that he would barter and trade one of his Demo.-votes for every one of the Socialist vote that we would give him. Our Comrades informed him that the S. L. P. was not in the gambling business with its votes.

Comrades, beware of these fakir-freak Socialists; they will do all in their power to keep the light of Socialism from the workers.

Comrade C. A. D. is requested to communicate with the undersigned in regard to organizing a Section of the S. L. P. at Osceola, Pa.

L. K. CHRISTOFF.

Brisbin, Pa., Nov. 21.

Reactionists Dumped in Detroit Also.

TO THE PEOPLE.—The report about our vote comes rather late. This could not be helped. We had to wait until the official count was completed before reporting.

Herman Richter, the S. L. P. candidate for Mayor of Detroit, received 303 votes. At the fall election of 1898 Herman Richter was a candidate on the state ticket for Regent of the University, and at that election he received 379 votes in the whole of Wayne county. This year Richter's vote is, therefore, 76 votes less than last year, while the average difference between last year's vote and that of this year's is a little higher.

This insignificant falling off is a stinging slap in the face of the Detroit Kangaroos. They called upon the voters of the Socialist Labor Party ticket to abstain from voting. But in spite of the fact that the capitalist newspapers here, the same as in New York, took up the Kangaroo cry, and announced that the "real Socialist Labor Party" had decided to abstain from voting, and called upon all its followers and sympathizers to do likewise so as to show the weakness of the "Meyer faction;" and in spite of the fact that "grand mass meetings" were called by them at large halls to explain why the S. L. P. should be boycotted; in spite of all that the S. L. P. voters of Detroit repudiated Kangarooism by voting for the S. L. P. ticket.

As to their "mass meetings," why, there were just 12 men present on November 5th at their largest opposition meeting, held in the large lower hall of Arbeiter-Halle, and among these 12 men, were two of the members of the S. L. P. who had gone there out of curiosity.

So anxious was the combination of Kangaroos, capitalist papers and politicians to wipe out the Socialist Labor Party vote here, that they tried to count us out when it was becoming apparent that the voters had not obeyed their request.

When the writer of this report called at the booth of the 5th Precinct, 13th Ward, to find out the number of votes cast there, he was ordered out, but after producing his witness certificate he noticed that only 1 split vote was recorded, while, upon his questions, he was told by one of the inspectors that several votes had been cast there.

Of course, they then corrected the numbers, and changed all the papers, but the attempt made there shows what has been done where no witnesses could be present.

The Kangaroos shewed more than their lack of influence on the S. L. P. voters; they came out openly against organization of the wage workers for class interests, and in this way they openly and publicly repudiated the platform of the S. L. P. Since that time Herzig, one of our self-styled "25-year socialists" and the main Kangaroo leader in Detroit, stated, according to the "News Tribune" of Nov. 12th: "We want rich men to join, for their money would aid us in spreading the gospel."

Although this struggle has been raging furiously for over a year and a half here in Detroit, we have always kept the matter away from the public until shortly before the last election. On account of our silence they created a certain amount of confusion, but just one shot fired at them straightened matters out sufficiently in the minds of the voters to enable us to poll nearly the number of our last year's vote. But from now on they will be nailed if they still have life enough left to stir, which is not likely.

Watch from now on how the Detroit movement will grow.

M. MEYER, Sec'y Sect. Detroit.

Detroit, Mich., Nov. 22.

Who Can Furnish Him One?

TO THE PEOPLE.—You didn't do a thing to the Kangaroos! If you have any of them left, you might ask the N. E. C. to ship one to this city, and if he doesn't smell too bad, we might get him a cage in the Zoo.

JAMES McIVOR.

Washington, D. C.

LETTER-BOX.

Off-hand Answers to Correspondents.

(No questions will be considered that come in anonymous letters. All letters must carry a bona fide signature and address.)

C. P., PHOENIX, ARIZ.—While your article on the Transvaal is correct enough in its assault on England, it is incorrect in its unqualified sympathy with the Boers. The ruling class among the Boers is a class of exploiters of workingmen. Kruger himself is worth millions. Where did he get them?

R. S. J., BOSTON, MASS.—That is also a misconception. The Alliance no more sneers at "union labels" than it sneers at "unionism." The Alliance does, however, not sneer only but mercilessly expose false "unionism" and in that way it treats false "labels." "Unionism" is execrable and must be smashed where it is not in the interest of the working class and is an appendage to the mechanism of capitalist society. Unionism is excellent where it is in the interest of the working class, consequently revolutionary. So with the label. Where the label is so used as to protect the workers, it is good and will be utilized; but where the label is simply used to protect the employer there it is pestilential. Chew upon this.

C. A. D., OSCEOLA, PA.—Ashley Martin, P. O., West Moshannon, Pa., Organizer of Section Houtzdale, Pa., asks for your name and address.

Y. W. R., BALTIMORE, MD.—There is no denying it; the Kangaroos fought with a good deal of vigor. And in that lies one of the counts in the indictment that pronounces them poltroons. Had they put forth half as much energy in fighting the fakirs in their organizations, instead of cowering before them, fakirism would not be to-day the curse that it is to the workers.

C. T., HOBOKEN, N. J.—If you know of any such violation of the election laws by the Democratic heelers, fail not to promptly notify the State Secretary, Harry Carless, 219 Morris ave., N. J., Dismiss the idea that it is all idle endeavor. No blow ever struck for Right ever is lost. Whatever good there is to-day in social institutions is but the echo of all the blows ever struck for Right. Hasten to strike.

S. D. T., NEW YORK.—Bother! The "Bogus" is a give-away.

W. R. D., BOSTON, MASS.—Several passages in that letter contain statements unfair to comrades. As the letter was signed and had already appeared in the "Traveller," the blue-penciling of such passages could not be done with propriety. Moreover it is not just to Comrades Keinard and Molloney to ignore the valuable services done in Marlboro by them. All honor to whom honor be due; let us never forget that the honor, raised by depriving others of their due meed, stands on shaky props.

L. N., PITTSBURG, PA.—No extensive collection has been made of the "Uncle Sam and Brother Jonathan" dialogues. Too many of them together, it is believed, would fail of the desired effect. Collections of a few have been made into a leaflet or two. There is one leaflet collection on wages that would answer your purpose. Write for it to the Labor News Co., 147 E. 23d st., this city.

S. T., INDIANAPOLIS, IND.—From more than one source has the attempt proceeded, and it has been made more than once, to aggravate THE PEOPLE into acts of rage. They have all failed.

E. E. CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—J. Leyin, No. 3 Brooks st., of your place, and Organizer of the Section Cambridge, desires to know you.

R. G. T., SOUTH NORWALK, CT.—That banquet is merely a local affair. It is to celebrate the election in New York only. The 10th of July affair will certainly be celebrated too. But that will be next year. The Party's National Convention will then be in session, and the anniversary of that memorable day will be celebrated by the representatives of the whole nation.

M. M., NEW YORK.—"Edward Boyce, President of Miners' Federation of Idaho, Butte, Montana."

W. J., MILWAUKEE, WIS.—No, no; the thing is not ripening too slow. Events are taking their course in first-rate shape. The Revolution is breaking its way in constructive form into the heads of the masses. Within the last 10 years, the country has grown in this respect 50 years older in positive knowledge and virile endeavor.

S. F. L., NEW BEDFORD, MASS.—That article will have to be re-written. If the capitalist class is so all-fired powerful and the economic organization is so all-fired weak, does it not strike you that it is illogical to conclude that THEREFORE the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance is the thing for the men to go into? The weakness of the old union does not lie in its being an ECONOMIC organization; if so, there were no sense in organizing the Alliance, which is also an economic organization essentially, if not exclusively. The weakness and helplessness of old unionism lies in that its economic and sociologic groundwork is false. That groundwork ignores the class-struggle, ignores the nature of the merchandise "Labor," ignores the meaning of the word "Capital." Consequently it moves wrong at every step, and finally falls a dupe to the fakir. The groundwork of the Alliance being sound on all these heads, IT can be a protection to the workers. The necessity of voting right, class-consciously, on election day is but a result, a very important one, no doubt, but yet merely a result of the sound economic and sociological groundwork of bona fide unionism. Such unionism can be powerful; the other is worthless.

H. M., NEW YORK.—"Is a revolutionary Socialist in any sense a reformer?"—No; not in this year of grace, 1899.

J. J., ROCHESTER, N. Y.—S. Schulberg spent most of the campaign time in Pennsylvania where he did first-class work. A letter addressed to him care of Val. Remmel, State Secretary of the S. L. P. in Pennsylvania, 75 Arlington ave., Pittsburg, Pa., will surely reach him.

V. S. R., JOHNSTOWN, N. Y.—The Party can tolerate no divided allegiance. In this as in other matters, a man can't serve two masters.

"ROBIN," CINCINNATI, O.—You would not wonder if you attached proper weight to his antecedents:

"Our deeds still travel with us from afar,
And what we have been makes us what we are."

A. W., DETROIT, MICH.—True; too true. But one thing is legitimate criticism, another thing is "grumbling" and "kicking." The legitimate criticizers you will always find in the front ranks of workers; the "kickers" and "grumblers" never do any work.

C. T., BOSTON, MASS.—Cannot decide whether to publish your article, "Capitalism and Productive Labor" before seeing it. The speech you kindly sent for publication was crowded out by other matter of immediate importance. Shall mail it back.

F., NEW HAVEN, CT.—See notice on the subject. Ladies are, of course, admitted to the jollification banquet. If you don't know any joke on the Kangaroos, go halves with some one who knows two.

G. W. F., EAST ST. LOUIS, ILL.—That's no way of reasoning. Of course, if Bryan is a Socialist "doing the right thing now," then the conclusion is right that he should be supported by the S. L. P. But are your premises correct? That's the first thing to settle. Now the facts deny your premises. Bryan is no Socialist.

In the first place, the Socialist knows that the more concentrated production is, the more plentiful also it is, and the less labor is needed; and he knows that the Trust is such a concentration. Accordingly, the Socialist does not seek to "smash the Trust"; he seeks to nationalize it, and in that way strip it of its bad feature. Bryan, on the contrary, wants to smash the Trust, and thus set civilization back.

In the second place, Bryan is the pet, being the nominee of the silver mine barons, who shot down their employés, and of the railroad magnates who caused Cleveland to send the military into Chicago to break the Pullman strike.

Many more facts could be adduced. These will suffice. Such people are no Socialists and oppose Socialism. The Socialist Labor Party is not a brainless bird to be caught with birdlime.

"SIMS," HOLYOKE, MASS.—The "1899," over the second column in last week's report of the vote in New York County, was a typographical error. It should read "1898." The vote this year in Greater New York will fall barely 900 below last year's vote, if that much;—and that is the sum total of "Volkszeitung" influence under the most favorable conditions for mischief. In two counties of Greater New York, Kings (Brooklyn) and Richmond this year's vote goes up, and so it did in the 16th A. D. of New York—291 votes.

T. B. B., CHICAGO, ILL.—The reason that gentleman is violent is that he and some others like him imagined that their successive withdrawals from the Party would have the effect of a series of earthquakes. In point of fact, they had no more effect than the successive falling of so many peas. Is not that reason enough to make a man violent? Is not such lack of appreciation on the part of the Party a disgusting manifestation of billingsgate, and a shocking display of boosism? Think it over, and be fair.

"YOURS TRULY," ST. LOUIS, MO.—The recent struggle in New York and the grand results thereof has had an excellent effect on the membership. The necessary thing of permanent and proper headquarters in each Assembly District was formerly a matter of long and protracted debate. It never could come to a head. The "Genosse" saloon-keepers in the rear of whose saloons the meetings used to take place, always managed to balk every plan to move and set up permanent headquarters. This was notoriously so in the two New York Kangaroo A. D.'s par excellence, the 28th and the 30th. Now both these A. D.'s have their own headquarters.

"B., LITTLE FALLS, N. Y.—The Social Question is a jealous mistress, and oftimes her conduct seems cruel towards her one-time devotees. She demands unswerving devotion, and punishes relentlessly the slightest unfaithfulness. He who does not know that, and, slipping, feels her lash, can not complain without convicting himself of puerile ignorance. His the blame, and no one else's.

T. L., MONTPELIER, VT.—It matters not how conditions may be there, the place can't lack the necessary number of men to set up at least a flag-station, from which as a center education—slow but steady, systematic and thorough—may be spread, and thus gradually draw to itself increased numbers. Scatter Socialist literature.

"EXCELSIOR," CLEVELAND, OHIO—Of course, if Bandlow had any sense of honor, he would have resigned from the ticket the moment that he kangarooed. But these people, as Frank McDonald put it last week, "lack a sense of humor, a sense of honor, a sense of shame—SENSE."

A. M. D., CHICAGO, ILL.—Last year's S. L. P. vote in the Jewish districts of New York County was 2,836; this year's vote was 3,029—an increase of 193. The Jewish element is emancipating itself of the incubus of Jewish charlatans that looked upon the Jewish workingman as their private preserve. Study the figures in Greater New York carefully. The increased S. L. P. vote in Kings and Richmond Counties also tells a big tale.

E. O. C., DENVER, COLO.—With the S. L. P. in power, the Government bonds will be worth just—0.

S. H., PUEBLO, COLO.—Just keep it up. Such clippings can always be used here. Sometime, somehow occasion arises to ram the passages down the throat of their utterer.

F. B., PEORIA, ILL.—Your letter demonstrates conclusively that either the correspondent of the "Bogus," G. F. SCHMIDT, of Pekin, Ill., is a scamp or that the "Bogus" is a brazen forgerer of correspondence. But is the matter worth the space? Would not such proofs be like carrying coals to Newcastle? No honorable man, if he is sane, and no sane man, if he is honorable, any longer attaches the slightest importance to what appears in the "Bogus"; moreover, hardly anybody reads the thing any longer.

H. H., OMAHA, NEB.—It matters not how "strong" the enemy may seem to be. The "strength" of capitalist error is only in seeming. Persistently holding up the torch of Socialist science is bound to reveal the errors of those who uphold capitalism. Error can not in the end prevail against the steady rays of reason.

J. D. K., MANCHESTER, VA.—Would you mind fixing your eyes for just a minute on the 7th and 8th "Don't" at the head of the Correspondence column, implering contributors not to abbreviate and not to forget to give their address and date their letters. Would you mind doing that, and oblige a suffering humanity?

M. R., HOLYOKE, MASS.—Your platform was not received.

FIRST..... .....ANNUAL
ENTERTAINMENT & RECEPTION
—OF THE—
Liberty Silk Weavers,
L. A. 144, S. T. & L. A.,
At CELTIC ASSEMBLY ROOMS,
446 West 54th Street,
On Saturday Evening, December 2nd, 1899,
at 8 o'clock.
Music by Prof. Krinks, L. A. 1028.
TICKETS, including Hot Check and Refreshments, 25 CENTS.
.....OFFICERS.....
FRANK CASPER, President.
HARRY DECKER, Vice-Pres.
MAGGIE LEONARD, Rec. Sec'y.
SOPHIE RELL, Fin. Sec'y.
FLORENCE COLLINS, Treas.

ELECTION RETURNS.

KANSAS.

KANSAS CITY.—The head of the S. L. P. ticket received 237 votes in Wyandotte County. Benson, our candidate for coroner, polled 223 votes.

Last year our State ticket received only 48 votes. This year we polled over 100 votes in the country districts.

MICHIGAN.

DETROIT, Mich.—In spite of a desperate anti-voting campaign carried on by the Kangaroos, the S. L. P. candidate for Mayor, Herman Richter, polled 303 votes. Last year the vote cast in the whole county (Wayne) was 379.

NEW YORK.

Returns from 24 counties, out of 61, largely incomplete, show a total thus far of 21,437.

NEWBURGH, Nov. 22.—Returns for the First Assembly District of Orange, which includes the City of Newburgh, give Comrade Gidley, our candidate for Member of Assembly, 95 votes. Last year the total vote of the county was 135.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Nov. 22.—According to the official count, Comrade Jacobson, candidate for Assembly, received 39 votes in the Second Assembly District. This is 44 votes more than the vote cast for the Party in the whole of Dutchess County.

UTICA, Nov. 23.—The official count raises the vote for Roberts, S. L. P. candidate for Supreme Court Justice, to 388. This is an increase of 108 over last year.

ALBANY, Nov. 22.—The official canvass of the vote in this county shows our vote for County Treasurer to be 264.

BUFFALO, Nov. 23.—Our vote in Erie County is shown by the official count to be 1.662, an increase of 169.

GREATER NEW YORK.

(Complete.)

	1899.	1898.
New York County	9,389	10,091
Kings County	4,272	4,145
Queens County	557	953
Richmond County	245	216
Total	14,463	15,405

KINGS COUNTY.

(Complete, by Wards.)

Ward.	1899.	1898.
1.	44	24
2.	27	18
3.	59	42
4.	43	45
5.	66	24
6.	75	55
7.	102	47
8.	397	162
9.	118	53
10.	89	59
11.	59	36
12.	94	77
13.	71	65
14.	102	73
15.	140	116
16.	265	320
17.	265	246
18.	120	122
19.	153	161
20.	56	23
21.	298	311
22.	258	190
23.	111	43
24.	85	43
25.	112	90
26.	311	353
27.	232	459
28.	581	656
29.	57	25
30.	60	33
31.	11	7
32.	11	8
	4,272	4,145

OHIO.

(Complete.)

County.	1899. Bartholomew, Lieut.-Gov.	1898.
Adams	3	6
Allen	85	60
Ashland	5	1
Ashtabula	24	27
Athens	49	95
Auglaize	9	6
Belmont	23	42
Brown	—	—
Butler	154	98
Carroll	11	20
Champaign	2	1
Clark	33	40
Clermont	2	9
Clinton	2	5
Columbiana	94	197
Coshocton	8	9
Crawford	16	29
Cuyahoga	3,009	2,254
Darke	9	7
Defiance	2	12
Delaware	2	8
Erie	50	76
Fairfield	6	6
Fayette	—	1
Franklin	116	126
Fulton	4	—
Gallia	3	2
Geanga	2	—
Greene	27	40
Guernsey	17	13
Hamilton	676	746
Hancock	12	13
Hardin	5	2
Harrison	1	3
Henry	3	1
Highland	7	18
Hocking	7	9
Holmes	—	—
Huron	7	6
Jackson	4	11
Jefferson	8	9
Knox	5	7
Lake	4	8
Lawrence	7	—
Licking	7	6
Logan	3	7
Lorain	64	58
Lucas	162	172
Madison	3	8
Mahoning	57	57
Marion	4	4
Medina	47	47
Meigs	17	27
Mercer	6	3
Miami	3	9
Monroe	1	1
Montgomery	313	244
Morgan	—	2
Morrow	1	4
Muskingum	15	13
Noble	—	5
Ottawa	1	1
Paulding	4	8
Perry	47	81
Pickaway	2	1
Pike	—	6
Portage	20	32
Preble	2	4
Putnam	2	7
Richland	2	4
Ross	9	6
Sandusky	15	14
Scioto	8	7
Seneca	38	29
Shelby	3	2
Stark	251	529
Summit	120	176
Trumbull	27	24
Tuscarawas	73	113
Union	1	3
Van Wert	4	4
Vinton	2	1
Warren	8	8
Washington	4	5
Wayne	11	19
Williams	15	9
Wood	24	11
Wyandot	1	2
Total	5,910	5,793

Bandlow's total vote in the State was 2,439.

PENNSYLVANIA.

(Complete.)

	1899. Clarke, State Treas.	1898.
Adams	2	2
Allegheny	956	951
Armstrong	4	4
Beaver	10	15
Bedford	2	2
Berks	101	378
Blair	72	109
Bradford	4	9
Bucks	21	54
Butler	2	10
Cambria	89	103
Cameron	—	—
Carbon	14	7
Centre	5	1
Chester	9	28
Clarion	1	—
Clearfield	115	141
Clinton	9	4
Columbia	5	3
Crawford	6	3
Cumberland	3	2
Dauphin	3	4
Delaware	7	9
Elk	—	6
Erie	67	41
Fayette	54	37
Forest	—	—
Franklin	4	7
Fulton	—	—
Greene	2	—
Huntingdon	4	—
Indiana	10	10
Jefferson	14	9
Juniata	1	2
Lackawanna	199	141
Lancaster	18	28
Lawrence	29	12
Lebanon	3	2
Lehigh	42	53
Luzerne	187	226
Lycoming	50	49
McKean	16	2
Mercer	69	43
Mifflin	1	—
Monroe	1	2
Montgomery	51	102
Montour	—	1
Northampton	26	29
Northumberland	60	133
Perry	—	4
Philadelphia	821	936
Pike	1	8
Potter	60	2
Skuylkill	156	228
Snyder	—	1
Somerset	4	2
Sullivan	1	—
Susquehanna	7	5
Tioga	2	—
Union	—	—
Venango	15	6
Warren	13	5
Washington	44	42
Wayne	—	2
Westmoreland	234	253
Wyoming	1	—
York	35	40
Total	3753	4318

The vote for the other State candidates was: Muroe, Judge of the Supreme Court.....3,822
Remmel, Judge of the Superior Court...3,800

UTAH.

SALT LAKE CITY, Nov. 23.—The Socialist Labor Party rose from 104 to 261. The Populist Party, which had cast 1,087 votes for its candidate for Mayor two years ago, polled only 190 at this election.

The vote cast for the S. L. P. candidate for Mayor was as follows:

Hamlin, Mayor	261
Erskine, Recorder	250
Peterson, Attorney	256
Mack, Treasurer	249
Hasbrouck, Auditor	290
Vissing, Police Judge	242

Authorized Agents for THE PEOPLE.

ALBANY, N. Y.:
J. E. Alexander, 477 No. Pearl street.
BOSTON, MASS.:
C. Croasdell, 1597 Washington street.
BUFFALO, N. Y.:
B. Reinstein, 521 Broadway.
CANTON, OHIO:
Wm. S. Poorman, 1225 E. North street.
CATSKILL, N. Y.
E. Elmer Cerren.
CHICAGO, ILL.:
H. Sale, 1104 Twelfth street, 2d floor.
CHICOPEE FALLS, MASS.:
John J. Kelly, 62 Grattan street.
CINCINNATI, OHIO:
M. Strauss, "Elbe," Flat 5.
CLINTON, IOWA:
E. C. Matson, 102 Howes street.
DETROIT, MICH.:
P. Frieseme, Jr., 238 Arndt street.
DENVER, COLO.
J. H. Martensen, 1124 W. 10th avenue.
DULUTH, MINN.
Ed. Kriz, 614 Garfield avenue.
ELIZABETH, N. J.:
G. T. Petersen, 222 3rd street.
ERIE, PA.:
Fred. Uhlmann, 656 W. 19th street.
GLOVERSVILLE, N. Y.:
F. B. Stone, 81 No. Main street.
HARTFORD, CONN.:
Fred. Fellermann, 2 State street, top floor.
INDIANAPOLIS, IND.:
G. Rempler, 1233 Madison avenue.
JOHNSTOWN, N. Y.
Lewis Hoeckel, 426 No. Perry street.
LEADVILLE, COLO.:
M. E. White.
LINCOLN, NEB.:
Emil Ittig, Room 8, Sheldon Block.
LONG ISLAND CITY, N. Y.:
J. Luxenburg, 73 Monson street.
LOS ANGELES, CAL.
Louis Rentelmann, 205½ South Main street, Room 7.
LOUISVILLE, KY.:
Thos. Sweeney, 1460 High street.
LOWELL, MASS.:
Robert Owen, 244 West Manchester street.
LYNN, MASS.:
John A. Henley, 45 Green street, rear.
McKEESPORT, PA.:
John Flynn, 832 Lyncoln street.
MALDEN, MASS.:
Philip Rowland, 133 Malden street.
MILWAUKEE, WIS.:
Rochus Babnick, 215 Lloyd street.
NEW BRITAIN, CONN.:
Roger W. Egan, 81 So. Burritt street.
NEW HAVEN, CONN.
F. Serrer, 21 Nash street.
NEW WHATCOM, WASH.
Wm. McCormick.
PATERSON, N. J.:
John C. Butterworth, 110 Albion avenue.
PAWTUCKET, R. I.:
Austin Boudreau, 46 Lucas street.
PHILADELPHIA, PA.:
Max Keller, 1016 Hope street.
Sam. Clark, 2375 Letterly street, Kensington.
PITTSBURG, KAS.:
Chas. Heising, Box 180.
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Jas. A. Dickins, 34 South 11th street.
PROVIDENCE, R. I.:
Lawrence Lee, Box 206. Olneyville, R. I.
PUEBLO, COLO.:
Nixon Elliott, 1025 Berkley avenue.
READING, PA.
Silas Hinkel, 1167 Cotton street.
REVERE, MASS.
O. Sullivan, Payson street.
RENSSELAER, N. Y.:
Henry Stasius, 17 Columbia street.
RICHMOND, VA.
J. E. Madison, cor. Louis and Hollings st.
RIVERSIDE, CAL.:
A. F. Seward, 355 E. 12th street.
ROCKVILLE, CONN.
Chas. Gaus, 1 Thompson street.
SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS.
Frank Leitner, 226 Center street.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.:
Joseph H. Alfonso, 1021 Sutter street.
ST. LOUIS, MO.:
Henry J. Poelling, 2140 College avenue.
SALEM, MASS.:
John White, 3 Dodge street, Ct.
SCRANTON, PA.:
Wm. Watkins, 234 N. Bromley avenue.
SEATTLE, WASH.:
Bert Jacobson, 1426 Second avenue.
SPRINGFIELD, MASS.
F. A. Nagler, 141 Highland street.
STOCKTON, CAL.:
T. M. Anthony, 229 N. Grant street.
SYRACUSE, N. Y.
Geo. F. Whaley, Socialist Headquarters, Room 14, Myer's Block.
TROY, N. Y.:
Samuel Pitts, 769 River street.
VANCOUVER, B. C.
W. P. Evans, Room 10, Row 1, Proctors Cabins, Carroll street.
WATERBURY, CONN.
John Neubert, 39 Charles street.
WEST HAVEN, CONN.
Charles W. Peckham, Box 373.
WOBURN, MASS.
Jos. V. Schugel, 407 Main street.
WOONSOCKET, R. I.:
Frank L. Fogarty, 265 Front street.
WORCESTER, MASS.:
John Youngjohns, 328 So. Bridge street.

Ask for S. T. & L. A. Label.

EICKSTEIN BROS. AND

Ask for S. T. & L. A. Label.

72 AVE. B., New York.

A box of 25 samples sent to any address in the U. S. upon receipt of one Dollar.

Exclusive Territory to Agents.

OFFICIAL.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—Henry Kuhn, Secretary, 61 Beekman street, N. Y.

NATIONAL BOARD OF APPEALS (pro tem.)—Thomas Curran, Secretary, 64 Hanover street, Providence, R. I.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF CANADA—A. B. Barter, Secretary, 860 Richmond street, London, Ont.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY—147 East 23rd street, New York City. (The party's literary agency.)

NOTICE.—For technical reasons, no party announcements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesdays, 10 p. m.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Regular meeting of the National Executive Committee held, with Patrick Murphy in the chair. Absent Keep and Sauter, the latter without excuse. The financial report for the week ending November 25th showed receipts, $30.90; expenditures, $81.06.

A committee, elected at a mass meeting called by the Daily People Conference was present, and placed before the National Executive Committee a proposition passed upon by said meeting, namely, that a daily Socialist paper, printed in the English language, be started on July 1st, 1900, in the city of New York, and that a call be issued to the Socialist organizations of the land to raise the necessary funds. After an exhaustive discussion of the matter, it was resolved to concur, and a sub-committee was elected to draft the call to be submitted at next meeting.

Section Everett, Mass., reported expulsion of Frank P. Finnegan, for having kangarooed.

The Secretary, in explanation of the charge of $6 on the financial report, stated that William Edlin, formerly in New York, and now in San Francisco, had come to him in the fall of 1897 and asked for an advance of $12 to see him through an agitation tour for which he had been engaged by the Comrades of Massachusetts, promising to refund the money upon his return, when Massachusetts had paid him. That Edlin failed to refund the amount for the alleged reason that he had been compelled to make some purchases, and had used the money himself. The Secretary stated that he had succeeded in collecting one-half of the amount, the last payment of $1 having been made on Oct. 1st, 1898, but that since then Edlin had ceased to pay anything, and had not replied to letters sent him in regard to this matter. In view of the fact that there was no chance of collecting the $6 still due from Edlin, the latter having kangarooed just as soon as he found that his application for employment as an organizer, either by the National Executive Committee or by some Eastern State committee, had not had the desired effect, the only way to dispose of this matter was to charge the amount to the National Executive Committee. Approved.

JOHN J. KINEALLY,
Recording Secretary.

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD, S. T. & L. A.

NEW YORK, November 16, 1899.

The regular meeting of the General Executive Board was held on the above date. Present, Keep, Murphy, Luck, De Leon, Vogt, and Brower. Comrade Murphy was chosen chairman.

Communications:

One from Peekskill requesting that an organizer be sent there to organize the shirtworkers; decided to send Comrade Keep.

One from Comrades Schulberg and Cohen, of Philadelphia, in relation to organizing several trades; decided to refer this matter to D. A. No. 12.

Communications were also received from Haverhill, Mass.; Brooklyn, N. Y.; New London, Ct.; Providence, R. I.; Lynn, Mass.; Chicago, Ill.; Fall River, Mass.; Montreal, Can.; Boston, Mass.; Newark, N. J.; Pittsburg, Pa.; Vancouver, B. C.; Cincinnati, O.; Yonkers, N. Y.; Riverpoint, R. I.; Pascoag, R. I.; Vienna, Va.; London, Ont.; Olneyville, R. I.; Beidler, O.; El Paso, Tex.; New Britain, Conn.; Minneapolis, Minn.; Detroit, Mich.; Washington, D. C.; Los Angeles, Calif.; Scranton, Pa., asking general information, forwarding dues, etc.

Charters were granted to
Electrical Workers, Montreal, Canada;
Silk Weavers, Summitt, N. J.;
Silk Weavers, Bloomfield, N. J.;
And a District Charter to London, Ont.

Comrade Keinard, National Organizer, S. L. P., being present, reported the general condition of trade unions, and that the prospects for organizing the Alliance were very good. The General Secretary and Organizer Keep reported on their trip to Philadelphia, Pa. The General Secretary stated that the strike of the silk weavers of Liberty Mills had been won; and report of same printed in THE PEOPLE. Also that the silk weavers of Summit, N. J., were now out on strike, and the prospects for their winning were very good.

There being no further business the meeting adjourned.

W. L. BROWER.

CONNECTICUT.

WEST HAVEN, Conn.—We are to take an active part in the Borough Election next December 4th, with prospects of polling a good vote. We have put up the following full ticket:

Warden,
VICTOR A. KING.
Burgesses,
HENRY PLATE, CHARLES VOLLMUTH, JOHN F. NORDECK.
Clerk,
CHARLES W. PECKHAM.
Treasurer,
AUGUST H. DURDELL.
Assessors,
SIMON BOWES, HERMAN MOSES.
Collector,
ADOLPH J. SHERMAN.
Auditor,
THOMAS J. CANNON.
Bailiff,
JOHN NISSEN.
HENRY PLATE, Organizer.

COMRADES, ATTENTION!

Arthur Keep's Connecticut tour:
Stamford—Nov. 26.
South Norwalk—Nov. 27.
Danbury—Nov. 28.
Bridgeport—Nov. 29.
Meriden—Nov. 30.
New Haven—Dec. 1.
Rockville—Dec. 2.
Norwich—Dec. 3.
New London—Dec. 4.
New Britain—Dec. 5.
Southington—Dec. 6.
Hartford—Dec. 7.
Waterbury—Dec. 8.
Ansonia—Dec. 9.
Wallingford—Dec. 10.
New Haven—Dec. 11.
Bridgeport—Dec. 12.

The expenses of this tour should be thrown as lightly as possible on the State Committee, in order that it may be financially equipped to make successful agitation next year. Collections, often missed, and literature, seldom pushed, should both be utilized to the fullest extent.

Comrades: Push the Party press and gather your strength for a grand effort in 1900, that Connecticut may sweep forward, flush with the advance guard of the Party.

Remember New Britain!

CHAS. J. MERCER, State Sec'y.

HARTFORD.—Hartford, Conn., Attention! Comrade Arthur Keep, of New York, will deliver a lecture on "The Class Struggle," on Dec. 7th, in City Mission Hall, 234 Pearl street. Every Comrade, every reader of THE PEOPLE, and every sympathizer with our cause should make it his duty to attend this meeting and bring his friends along. Comrade Keep is an excellent speaker, known throughout the States. Don't miss your chance, Comrades, to hear him, and make this meeting a success.

H. PHELON,
MAT. LECHNER,
Committee of Arrangements.

MASSACHUSETTS.

HAVERHILL, Nov. 18.—The municipal convention of the Socialist Labor Party was held at the Party headquarters on Merrimack street last evening. The Party Ticket is as follows:

Mayor—Michael T. Berry.
Aldermen—Ward 1, James F. Daley; Ward 4, Burton C. Woodbury; Ward 5, Jeremiah M. Buckley; Ward 7, Ernest C. Peabody.
Council—Ward 5, Michael Leavitt, Ambrose L. Foisey, Jr.
School Board—Ward 5, Charles Bunker.
Assistant Assessor—Moses Snyder.

The convention empowered the city committee to draw up the Party platform, which will be submitted later.

BOSTON.—The municipal convention of the S. L. P. was held in Homestead Hall on the 22d, instant, under the election laws of the State. There were 64 delegates. Frank Baumbach was chairman and W. A. Reasch secretary. The ticket nominated is:—

For Mayor,
JAMES F. STEVENS.
For Street Commissioner,
E. A. MASON.
For School Committeeman,
JOHN W. JOHNSON.

HOLYOKE.—The below is the full municipal ticket:

For Mayor—Frank L. Buck.
For City Clerk—Joseph O'Neil.
For City Treasurer—Gustave A. Geissler.
Aldermen at large—George L. Lovell, Robert J. Smith, Alexander N. Lapointe, Dennis Carney, and Max K. Tiedemann.
Ward 1—Michael D. Keating.
Ward 2—George L. Coderre.
Ward 3—Moritz E. Ruther.
Ward 4—Henry J. Kallach.
Ward 5—John R. MacNally.
Ward 6—Frank Feeney.
Ward 7—S. A. Davis.
School Committeemen:
Ward 4—Wm. J. Ryan.
Ward 6—Edward A. Buckland.

NEW YORK.

GREATER NEW YORK.—Proceedings of General Committee, November 25th, 1899, at 528 E. 11th street, Manhattan. Comrades Hammer and Klein in the chair. Minutes of the previous meeting adopted as read. A. C. Kihn elected to succeed H. Simpson, who resigns as Recording Secretary, because of pressure of work. Three new delegates were seated. Twenty-nine new members were elected. Charges were preferred against H. Lebkowitz, 745 E. 9th street, Manhattan, by the 16th Assembly District Br. S. L. P. for openly declaring his intention to resign from the Party and join Tammany Hall. Roll call showed the following absentees:

MANHATTAN—2d, 4th and 7th Assembly District Branches.

BROOKLYN—6th Ward Branch, Polish Branch, and the 2d, 13th, 14th and 19th Assembly District Branches.

Organization will please take notice.

All the remaining organizations reported a steady increase in membership and PEOPLE subscribers. A number of novel and very effective plans were reported whereby copies of THE PEOPLE are distributed and subscribers secured.

IN MANHATTAN, the 12th A. D. Br. reports the opening of regular Sunday evening lectures. The 13th A. D. Br. reports the organization of an agitation club in its district, whose object is to provide permanent Party headquarters. The 19th and 20th A. D. Branches report amalgamation for the purpose of starting club rooms. The 23d A. D. Branch reports having secured nearly one hundred PEOPLE subscribers since the last General Committee meeting.

The 22d and 33d A. D. Branch reports the opening of permanent headquarters at 169 East 102th street.

The 34th and 35th Assem. Dist. Branches report the opening of a club house on December 9th, 1899, at 481 Willis avenue, the hall of which will seat six hundred people.

IN BROOKLYN Branches Nos. 1 and 2 of the 7th Assem. Dist. Branch report their proposed amalgamation so as to form a more powerful organization.

The 10th Assem. Dist. Branch reports an entertainment on Dec. 17, in Wengler's Hall, 315 Washington street, at which all Party members are invited to attend.

The 20th Assem. Dist. Branch reports the foundation of a plan to open a club house.

The 21st Assem. Dist. Branch reports having organized a course of 15 lectures and 3 mass meetings for the winter.

The following organizations were requested to send in the campaign subscription lists:—MANHATTAN—1, 3 & 5, 4 & 8, 6 & 10, 9, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 18, 19, 20, 21, 26, 28, 30, 32 and 33 Assembly Districts. BROOKLYN—6, 3 and 9 Wards, and the 5, 7, 10, 12, 15, 16 & 18, 17, 20 and 21st Assembly Districts sub-divisions were requested to prepare lists of members who have opposed the Party since July 10th, 1899, and forward them to the Organizer, L. Abelson, 23 Duane street, Manhattan.

It was decided to hold the Party's banquet to commemorate its victory over the Kangaroos, on Thursday, December 14th, 1899, 8.00 P. M., in the Ball Room of Liberty Hall, 257 E. Houston street. Admission, with supper, Fifty cents.

Organizations are requested to return tickets and monies for D. A. 49 S. T. & L. A. Convention reception and ball.

The vote in Brooklyn Borough was announced at 4,062; with the 7th and 17th Assembly Districts as the banner districts according to percentage of increase; this is a larger vote than last year.

Comrade Seidel was elected to succeed Hossman on the Grievance Committee. After a report on the standing of the "Contempt Proceedings," brought against the Party Officers by the "Volkszeitung" Pub. Ass'n, the meeting was adjourned.

A. C. KIHN, Rec. Sec'y.

NEW YORK.—The following sets of resolutions were adopted at a meeting of the YORKVILLE AGITATION COMMITTEE, Nov. 19th, in compliance with the action of the joint meeting of the 26th, 28th and 30th Assembly Districts, held Saturday, November 18, 1899, at 414 E. 71st street:

AS TO THE PEOPLE.

WHEREAS, The Yorkville Agitation Committee regards THE PEOPLE as the most effective means for making and keeping converts to Socialism, and the most powerful weapon of the S. L. P. for fighting its enemies; and,

WHEREAS, There are thousands of workingmen who do not understand the fundamental principles of Socialism, but are willing to read Socialist literature; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the Yorkville A. C. orders 250 copies of THE PEOPLE for three months to be distributed among the captains of the various election districts.

RESOLVED, That the captains make a house to house canvass, and give THE PEOPLE free for one month to each person willing to read the same, and thereafter to try and get such persons as subscribers.

AS TO "WHAT MEANS THIS STRIKE?"

WHEREAS, The pamphlet "What Means this Strike?" has been found to be very effective in making converts to Socialism, and

WHEREAS, This pamphlet, owing to its highly interesting features, is read even by non-Socialists, where all other Socialist literature is rejected; therefore, be it,

RESOLVED, That said captains be supplied with said pamphlets to be loaned or sold to persons receiving THE PEOPLE.

ON THE "BUFFALO ARBEITER-ZEITUNG."

WHEREAS, There are numbers of German workingmen who can be won over to our side, and

WHEREAS, The "Volkszeitung" conspirators are doing their utmost to confuse and mislead the uninformed German workingmen; and,

WHEREAS, The "Buffalo Arbeiter-Zeitung" is an organ of the Party and is pursuing the same course as THE PEOPLE; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That we call upon all German comrades to subscribe to the "Buffalo Arbeiter-Zeitung" and to urge others to do likewise; and, be it further

RESOLVED, That the said captains be instructed to agitate for the "B. A. Z." among Germans to as great an extent as possible in order that we may get those in our ranks who rightfully belong with us.

AS TO LECTURES.

WHEREAS, The Y. A. C. has arranged lectures dealing with the important points of Socialism with competent lecturers; and,

WHEREAS, These lectures afford an excellent opportunity to enlighten as well as make new converts; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the said captains be instructed to distribute the printed lecture cards, and to personally invite all those, whom they find favorable, to attend these lectures.

By order of the Yorkville Agitation Committee,

SAM. MANDEL, Secretary.

NEW YORK.—Receipts of contributions to the Compaign Fund of Section Greater New York, S. L. P.:

12th District, N. Y., o. a., on list 58	$2.50
Proceeds of smoker arranged by 14th and 15th Assembly Districts, N. Y.	8.00
20th District, N. Y., on list 146	3.00
N. Y. Machinists' Union on list 294	2.50
15th Assembly District, N. Y., list 699	3.00
Collected through "Abend-Blatt"	8.50
30th Assembly District on list 141	1.25
30th Assembly District on list 149	3.35
20th Assembly District, N. Y., on list 207	1.35
26th Assembly District, N.Y., on list 121	3.50
12th Assembly District, N. Y., o. a., on list 67	3.00
14th Assembly District, N. Y., on list 78	1.00
Collected through "Abend-Blatt"	10.00
Balance from smoker arranged by 14th and 18th Districts, N. Y.	4.00
7th Assembly District, Branch 2, Brooklyn, on list 181	13.50
7th Assembly District, Branch 2, Brooklyn, on list 180	4.00
7th Assembly District, Branch 2, Brooklyn, on list 182	1.00
23d Assembly District, N. Y., on list 238	15.75
14th Assembly District, N. Y., on list 74	5.00
14th Assembly District, N. Y., on list 73	1.00
American Branch, on list 222	1.50
30th Assembly District, on list 140	1.55
19th Assembly District, N. Y., on list 104	6.00
Collected through "Abend-Blatt"	10.00
Branch 87, Workmen's Sick and Death Benefit Fund, on list 273	1.50
9th District, N. Y., on list 53	22.20
13th District, N. Y., on list 69	3.85
11th District, N. Y., on list 75	2.00
14th District, N. Y., on list 82	1.00
26th District, N. Y., on list 124	2.00
26th District, N. Y., on list 123	2.75
20th District, N. Y., on list 125	2.90
26th District, N. Y., on list 127	3.30
26th District, N. Y., on list 129	2.31
28th District, N. Y., on list 130	5.00
24th District, N. Y., on list 134	3.45
32d and 33d Districts, N. Y., on list 159	23.25
13th and 14th Districts, Brooklyn, on list 328	2.25
13th and 14th Districts, Brooklyn, on list 330	3.75
34th and 35th Districts, New York, on list 374	6.75
16th and 18th Districts, Brooklyn, on list 202	3.40
5th District, Brooklyn, on list 173	1.25
21st District, Branch 2, Brooklyn, on list 217	10.40
21st District, Branch 2, Brooklyn, on list 219	4.65
21st District, Branch 2, Brooklyn, on list 221	3.50
Donation from John Maher	.25
Collected at Arlington Hall	27.08
H. Deutsch from Roof Garden Festival	10.00
28th District, N. Y., on list 132	6.35
30th District, N. Y., on list 142	3.50
American Branch, on list 223	1.60
14th District, N. Y., on list 76	1.00
11th District, N. Y., on list 81	2.50
32d and 33d Districts, N. Y., on list 153	1.15
32d and 33d Districts, N. Y., on list 156	2.15
19th District, N. Y., on list 107	10.85
19th District, N. Y., on list 105	4.50
34th and 35th Districts, on list 370	3.45
34th and 35th Districts, on list 373	2.25
Danish Branch, on list 229	.25
Danish Branch, on list 231	.50
9th Assembly District, on list 55	6.00
9th Assembly District, on list 56	6.00
Danish Branch, on list 227	2.80
Danish Branch, on list 228	1.00
Danish Branch, on list 208	1.50
Danish Branch, on list 210	1.70
6th District, Brooklyn, on list 177	1.50
6th District, Brooklyn, on list 178	1.75
Donation from Young Men's Socialist Educational Club	8.00
Total	$334.14

L. ABELSON, Organizer,
23 Duane street, New York.

Sub-divisions of the above Section, and trade and labor organizations, that have received lists, are requested to make a settlement with the same as soon as possible.

BROOKLYN.—The regular meeting of the Socialist Literary Society of Brooklyn was held on Monday, November 20th, with Comrade Rosen in the chair. The lecture committee reported that Comrade J. Halperin will lecture at our club rooms, 3 Moore street, on Sunday, November 26th. The subject will be, "The Different Types of the Modern Labor Movement of the World." The arrangement committee reported progress.

PENNSYLVANIA.

SCRANTON.—The Section holds public meetings every Sunday evening at 7.30 p. m., at 130 Lackawanna avenue.

BUENA VISTA.—The following resolutions of condolence were adopted by the Section on the demise of our late Comrade Andrew Brown:—

WHEREAS, Death, the grim and universal reaper of mankind, after a long-suffering and fatal illness, has taken from our midst our much-esteemed Comrade Andrew Brown, therefore be it

RESOLVED, That the members of Local Alliance No. 121, S. T. & L. A., and Section Buena Vista, S. L. P., recognize we have lost in him a faithful and valuable Comrade; one who was an ardent advocate and trustworthy co-worker in the cause of our economic and social emancipation; and be it further

RESOLVED, That we extend our heartfelt sympathy towards the bereaved family and relatives in this their sad bereavement. And be it also

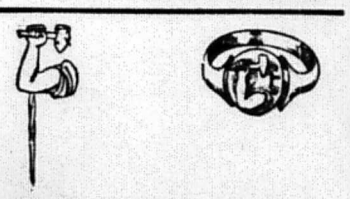
RESOLVED, That we spread upon the minutes these resolutions as a tribute of respect, to our late Comrade, of our fraternal love in class-conscious solidarity; that a copy be sent for publication in our official organ, THE PEOPLE, 61 Beekman st., New York; and also, that a copy be given the family.

The Committee:
W. S. MILLER,
JOHN ALLAN,
W. H. THOMAS.

WISCONSIN.

MILWAUKEE.—An important business meeting of Section Milwaukee, S. L. P., will take place on Sunday, December 3d, at 3 o'clock, p. m., at Kaiser's Hall on Fourth street. Every member should attend.

RICHARD KOEPPEL, Organizer.



10 carat gold Arm and Hammer Ring....$1.75
10 carat gold Scarfpin 1.00
Sterling Silver Arm and Hammer Ring.... 0.50

SUITABLE FOR PRESENTS.
BEAUTIFUL AND DURABLE.

Sent, mail prepaid, upon receipt of price.

LABOR NEWS CO., 147 E. 23. st., N. Y. City

On mail orders state exact size of Ring wanted.

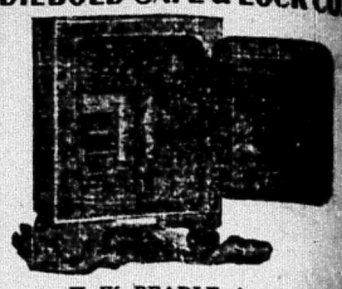
Orders forwarded through The People office.

Telephone Call, 1323 Spring.

JULIUS HAMMER,
.. Pharmacist ..
304 & 306 RIVINGTON ST.,
COR. OF LEWIS ST., NEW YORY.

I. Goldmann's Printing Office,
Cor. New Chambers & William Sts.,
works with Type Setting Machines
German and English.

DIEBOLD SAFE & LOCK CO.



H. W. BEADLE, Agent.
79 DUANE ST., NEW YORK.
DIEBOLD SAFE & LOCK CO.
PRICES LOW. EASY TERMS.

THE SOCIALIST ALMANAC
—AND—
Treasury of Facts.

HISTORY, SOCIOLOGY, ECONOMICS, STATISTICS.

Summary of contents:

Part I (Historical)—Socialism in Germany, Italy, Spain, Belgium, America and Poland.

Part II (Statistical)—Development of Capitalism and Distribution of Wealth in the United States. The Classes and the Class Struggle. The Trusts. Progress of Bankruptcy. Agriculture. Manufactures. Mining. Railroads. Finance. Strikes and Boycotts. Wages and Prices. Election Statistics of the S.L.P., etc. etc.

Retail Price: 50 Cents.

LABOR NEWS CO., 147 E. 23. st., N.Y. City.

Orders forwarded through The People office.

Arbeiter-Zeitung,
The German Organ of the S. L. P.
(Editor, MAX FORKER.)
PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY AT
317 Genessee Str., Buffalo, N. Y.
One year, $2.00. Six months, $1.00.
Three-months' trial Subscription 25 cts.

Comrades! Do your best to introduce it among your German friends and acquaintances.

Trades' & Societies' Calendar.

Standing advertisements of Trades Unions and other Societies (not exceeding five lines) will be inserted under this heading hereafter at the rate of $5.00 per annum.

Organizations should not lose such an opportunity of advertising their places of meetings.

GENERAL OFFICE, SOCIALIST TRADE AND LABOR ALLIANCE: 23 Duane street, Room 96, New York City. General Secretary: William L. Brower. Financial Secretary, Murphy. General Executive Board Meetings: 1st, 3rd and 5th Thursday evenings at 8 p. m. Secretary Board of Appeals: Max Keller, 1016 Hope street, Philadelphia, Pa.

DAILY PEOPLE CONFERENCE meets every second and fourth Monday, at 8 P. M., at 98 Avenue C, New York